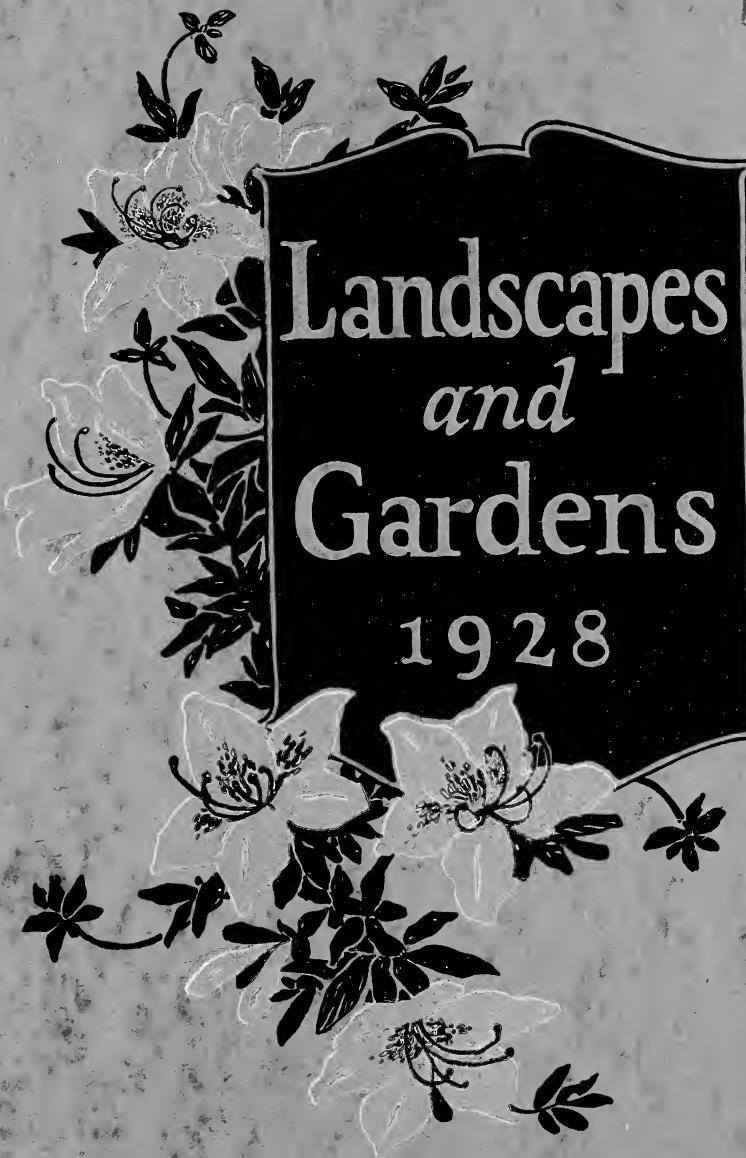
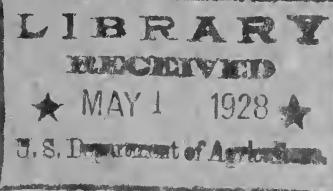


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Landscapes
and
Gardens
1928

WYMAN'S
Framingham Nurseries
FRAMINGHAM-MASSACHUSETTS



LANDSCAPES AND GARDENS

A Book of
Suggestions for Landscaping, Planting
and After-Care
Including a Catalogue of Hardy Plants



GROWN BY

WYMAN'S
Framingham Nurseries
FRAMINGHAM-MASSACHUSETTS



FOREWORD



NEWLY revised edition of Landscapes and Gardens is herewith presented to our friends and customers. Appreciating their wonderful coöperation and generous patronage in the past, we are confident that new clients will find our business methods, based upon customers' good will, equally pleasant and profitable. Upon this foundation, Wyman's Framingham Nurseries has grown to its present magnitude, and because of our determination to continue this policy we feel justified to solicit future patronage from old and new clients.

We are continuing our search for new varieties of the most beautiful, useful, hardy and generally desirable plants. Old-time varieties of indifferent merit have been discarded, and we offer only a carefully prepared selection of the best kinds we now grow.

Should the reader be interested in a larger list of varieties, we recommend our seasonal price-lists issued in March and September of each year, which contain plants not offered in our regular catalogue.

At present, as in the past, careful attention is given in our Nursery to the growth of the tops of every plant, and special care is taken to produce a fibrous root system, for it is a good root system that enables a plant to grow and prosper.

Detailed planting suggestions will be found in the back of this Catalogue, page 60.

We earnestly advise our customers to send us their valued orders as early as possible in the season, to avoid congestion during the comparatively few but very busy weeks when the spring is more advanced.

Landscapes and Gardens



ANDSCAPE GARDENING is not an exact science. It is an art—one of the oldest and, without doubt, the finest and most beautiful. The Landscape Gardener paints his pictures and cuts his sculptures, not in dead and lifeless pigments, stone and metal, but in Nature's own living materials.

Some zealous persons have endeavored to reduce Landscape Gardening to a science—to evolve strict rules of arrangement, proportion, and color. The attempt to apply these rules results in stiffness, artificiality, monotony, and failure.

Success in Landscaping, as in any other art, comes by giving rein to an innate artistic sense. Since there are practically no infallible laws, we do not attempt to give hard and fast rules in this book. It is rather a book of suggestions, based upon what we know gives excellent results. It is also a book of information to acquaint the novice with the materials which he will use.

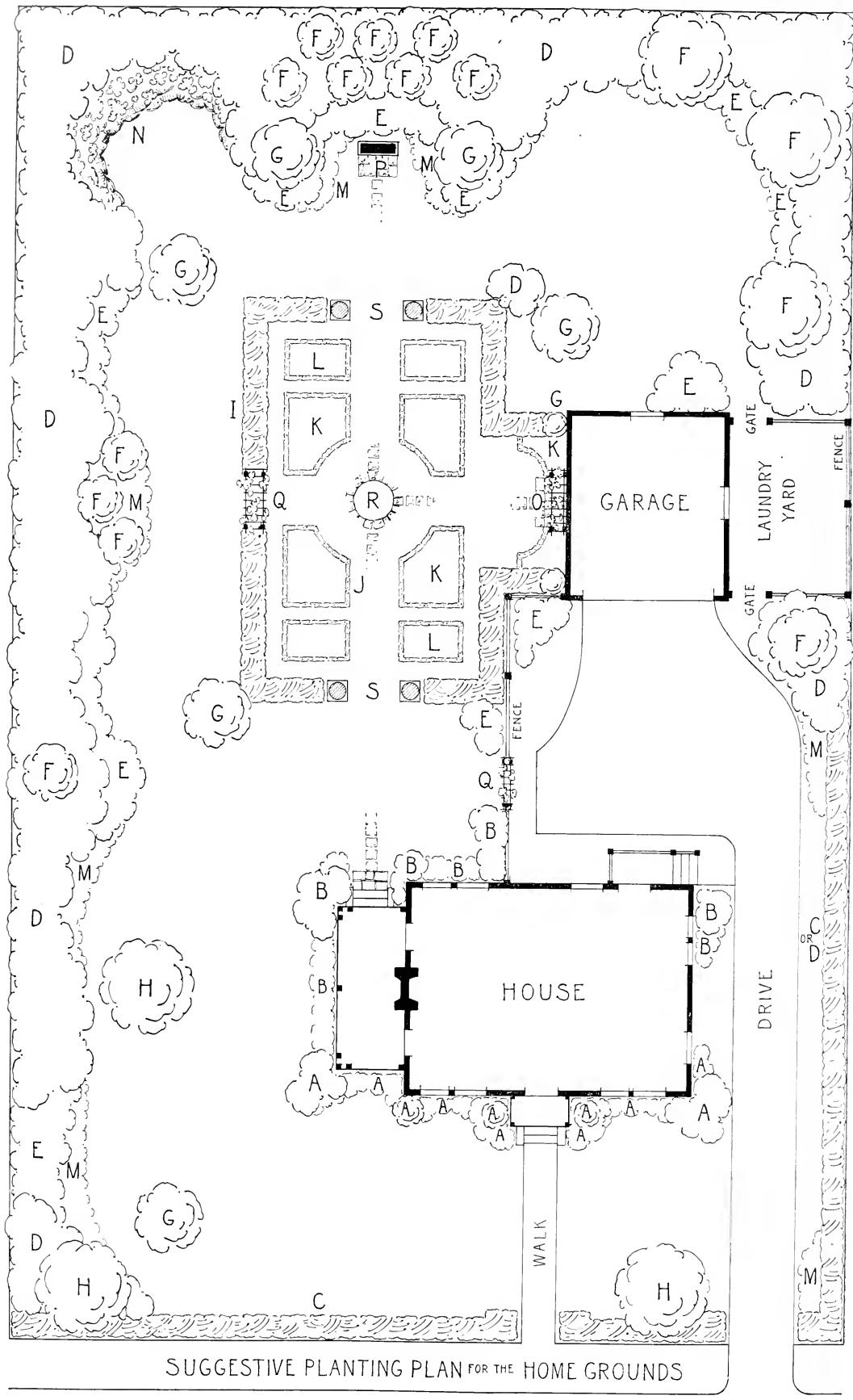
In developing your home landscape, it is necessary to have in mind a picture of what you want to accomplish. Thought, observation, and imagination will help make it complete. Perhaps the foundations of the house are bare; the corners and angles may stand out too sharp. A border planting might screen an unsightly view; a clump of trees break up a broad, empty space. Shade trees give dignity and shade in summer. Large evergreens break the force of winter winds and afford warmth and hominess. Vines will soften the harsh texture of the house and give a greater sense of coziness and seclusion to the piazza.

Keeping in mind those problems which form your mental picture, begin filling in the sketch. Take each problem separately and work out each problem satisfactorily before proceeding to the next.

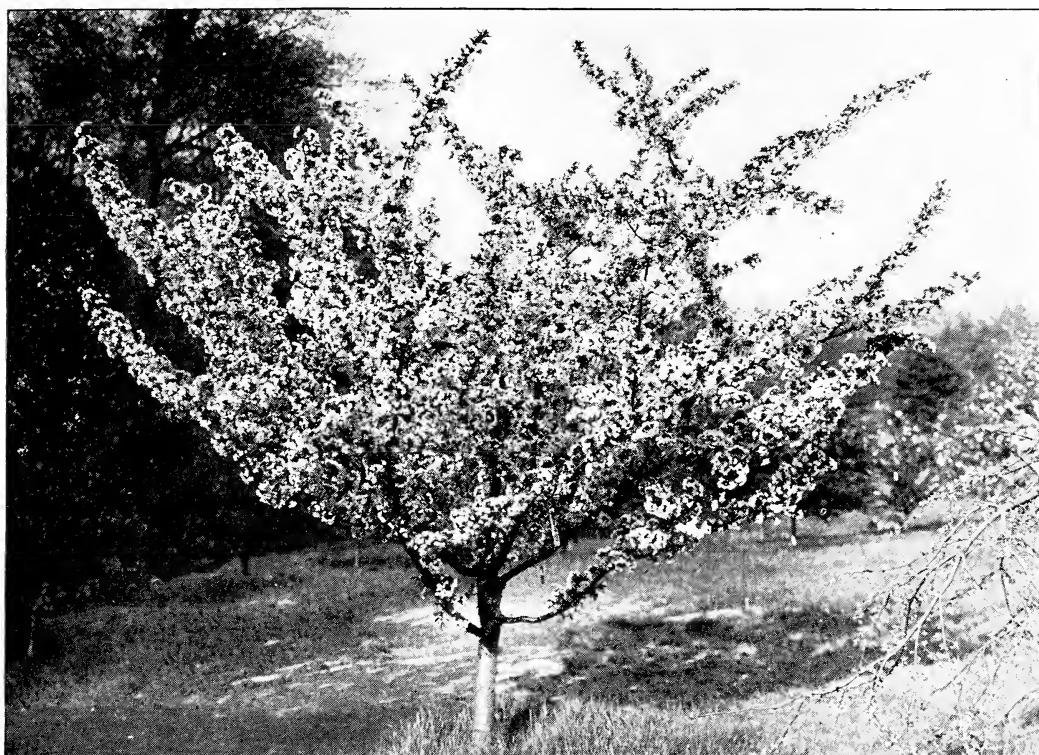
The Suggestive Planting Plan on page 4 illustrates this idea, and perhaps will afford inspiration for the solution of individual problems.

**This key explains the features of the Suggestive Planting Plan
on next page:**

| | |
|---|---|
| A Foundation Planting of Evergreens | J Dwarf Hedge or Edging surrounding Flower Beds |
| B Foundation Planting—either evergreen or deciduous | K Beds of Hardy Perennials |
| C Protective Hedge | L Rose-beds |
| D Tall Deciduous Shrubs as a Border | M Informal Perennial-beds |
| E Low Deciduous Shrubs worked into the Border | N Rock-garden |
| F Specimens set in the Border | O Pergola Seat |
| G Specimen Plantings | P Seat |
| H Shade Trees | Q Arches |
| I Flowering Hedge surrounding the Flower-garden | R Pool |
| | S Special Feature Plants |



SUGGESTIVE PLANTING PLAN FOR THE HOME GROUNDS



Courtesy of the Arnold Arboretum

Malus theifera. See page 8

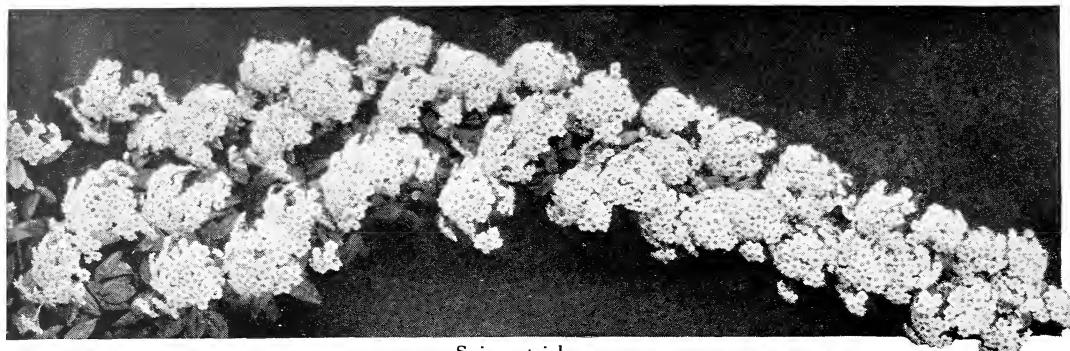
New and Rare Plants

FOR many years we have been seeking better plants for our gardening friends. We have been able to study carefully the new introductions made by the Arnold Arboretum, which is not far from our nursery. From time to time we have added to our stock new sorts which have proved valuable after thorough testing and trial at that great institution.

We are pioneers in this work. We were the first to introduce commercially several sorts of highly valued plants—notably the Asiatic Azaleas and a great number of the Chinese Cotoneasters.

Wyman's Framingham Nurseries affords an especially good test-ground for new plants. Although only 18 miles from the Arnold Arboretum, the climate is much more severe, owing to the topographical situation. Summers are hotter and drier; winters colder and windier, beyond the reach of the tempering influence of the ocean. Plants which successfully withstand conditions here are tough, rugged and durable without question.

In this list we offer only those sorts which have passed our tests. We have other interesting plants under test now which we will add to our published list of new and rare plants from season to season; but in no case will we offer them until we are thoroughly convinced of their desirability.

*Spiraea trichocarpa*

Deciduous Shrubs

Amorpha fruticosa angustifolia *Dwarf Indigo Bush*

A dwarf fine-branched variety of the large-growing *A. fruticosa*, but more pleasing on account of its low, rounding, well-shaped habit. The smaller twigs sometimes kill back part way in severe winters, but the plant itself is hardy. Purplish blue flowers in spikes during late June. Field-grown plants, 2 to 3 feet tall, \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10; 18 to 24 inch, \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

Euonymus yedoensis *Yedo Euonymus*

The showiest of all the bush Euonymus family, with leaves 5 to 6 inches long, slightly pendulous, becoming brilliant red in fall. The fruit is a scarlet berry surrounded by a pink husk and is borne in great profusion. Field-grown plants, 2 to 3 feet tall, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10; 18 to 24 inch, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Spiraea trichocarpa *Korean Spiraea*

A shrub of medium height, with spreading, somewhat drooping branches. White flowers, in rounding clusters, are borne freely along the stems, giving the appearance of long fronds of flowers. It blooms in late June and early July, and is valuable for extending the flowering season for plants of this type. The Bulletin of the Arnold Arboretum calls it "one of the handsomest of all Spireas." Field-grown plants, 2 to 3 feet tall, \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10; 18 to 24 inch, \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

Wilson's Chinese Cotoneasters

LOW-GROWING SORTS

Cotoneaster horizontalis

A low, spreading shrub of irregular habit, with oval, semi-evergreen, heavy, leathery, dark glossy green leaves $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. The obliquely ascending branches enable the plant to be trained against masonry walls. Its pink flowers are followed by an abundance of red fruit. An exceptionally fine plant for the rock-garden. Plants from 5-inch pots, 15 to 18 inch, \$1.75 each, \$16 for 10; 12 to 15 inch, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 9 to 12 inch, \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

Cotoneaster horizontalis wilsoni

Similar to the preceding, but more even in habit, although less compact. Plants from 5-inch pots, 15 to 18 inch, \$1.75 each, \$16 for 10; 12 to 15 inch, \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10; 9 to 12 inch, \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

MEDIUM-GROWING COTONEASTERS**Cotoneaster divaricata**

This shrub has obliquely ascending branches, spreading and recurving, and develops into dense mounds somewhat broader than tall. The leaves are similar to *C. horizontalis* but a little larger. Its flowers and fruit are both red, freely borne. Plants from 5-inch pots, 18 to 24 inch, \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10; 12 to 18 inch, \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10; 9 to 12 inch, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Cotoneaster lucida

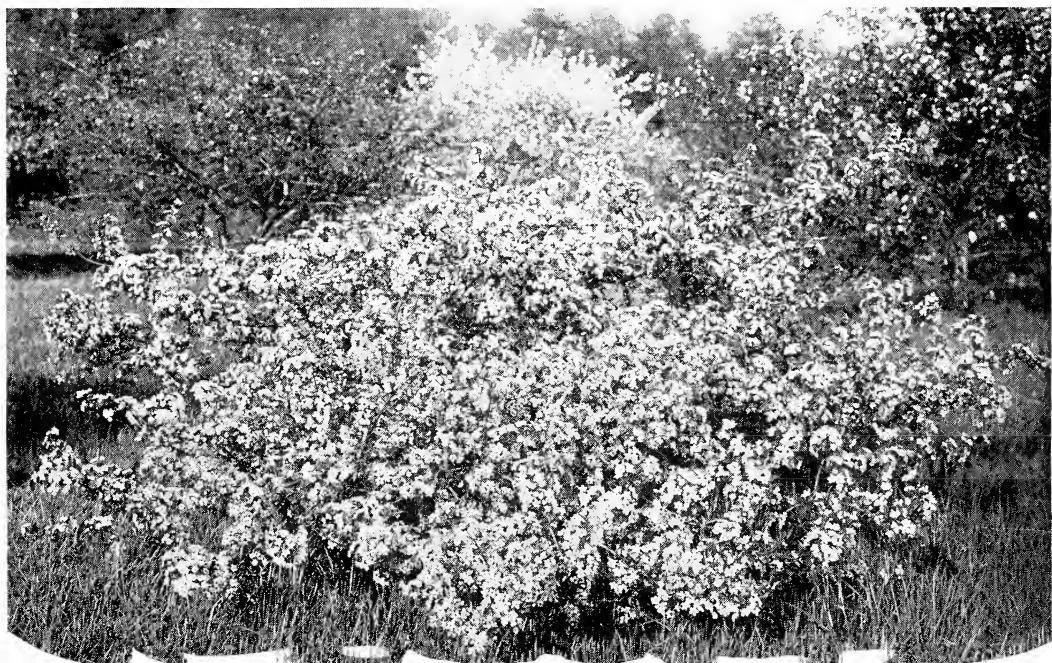
The only black-fruited Cotoneaster which is noteworthy for its fruit effect. It is of narrow habit, with rather erect branches heavily clothed with fruit, which seen from a little distance gives the illusion of heavy splotches of dark purplish black ink. Plants from 5-inch pots, 15 to 18 inch, \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10; 12 to 15 inch, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Cotoneaster zabeli

A broad shrub, with slender branches and dull green leaves, turning bright yellow in the fall. The red flowers are followed by bright red fruit which is retained a long time. Plants from 5-inch pots, 12 to 15 inch, \$1.25 each; 6 to 12 inch, \$1 each.

LARGE-GROWING SORTS**Cotoneaster acutifolia villosula**

A spreading, slender shrub 12 feet high or more, with small, dull green leaves, covered with down on under side. Black fruits. Field-grown plants, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10; 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



Cotoneaster dielsiana

A rather erect shrub when young, with arching branches, which later droop down to the ground. Its red flowers are followed by clusters of abundant red fruit. Plants from 5-inch pots, 18 to 24 inch, \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10; 12 to 18 inch, \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

Cotoneaster foveolata

This vigorous shrub, with red flowers and black fruit, is particularly attractive for its orange and scarlet autumn foliage. Field-grown plants, 4 to 5 feet, \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10; 3 to 4 feet, \$2 each, \$18 for 10; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Deciduous Trees

Cercidiphyllum japonicum

Katsura Tree

Not exactly a new tree, but still only slightly known and used, and deserves more attention. It is one of the most interesting and beautiful Japanese trees introduced by the Arnold Arboretum. When young it is very much like the Lombardy poplar in habit, but later it spreads into a broad, pyramidal tree. The leaves are oval to blunt heart-shaped, opening delicate rose-pink to purple, becoming rich medium to light green and turn clear bright yellow in autumn, occasionally tinged with scarlet. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.



Courtesy of the Arnold Arboretum

Pyrus calleryana. See page 9

Malus sargentii (*Sargent Crab*)

A dwarf tree with rigid, spreading branches, and saucer-shaped, round, pure white flowers in umbel-like clusters. Its masses of wine-colored fruit attract birds. Field-grown plants, 3 to 4 feet, \$3 each, \$27 for 10; 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

Malus theifera (*Tea Crab*)

The following description is given by E. H. Wilson, Keeper of the Arnold Arboretum, who discovered this tree: "Rigid of branch, with wands of blossoms often 15 feet long, the Chinese *M. theifera* is the very quintessence of Crab-apple loveliness. It is a small tree, seldom exceeding 20 feet in height, with sparse, upright and spreading, rather zigzag branches, which are densely studded from base to tip with short flower-bearing spurs. When in blossom the whole branch is transformed into a floral plume into which it is impossible to thrust a finger without touching a flower. The petals are reddish pink in the folded bud, white or delicately stained with pale pink when fully expanded." 5 to 6 feet, \$5 each; 4 to 5 feet, \$4 each.

Populus simoni fastigiata (Chinese Poplar)

This rare variety of Poplar introduced from China is a medium-sized tree. Very useful for quick-growing windbreaks, and perfectly hardy. Reddish brown and spotted, deeply grooved shoots. Small round-obovate leaves, varying, on vigorous shoots. 10 to 12 feet, \$2 each; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10; 5 to 6 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Pyrus calleryana (Chinese Sand Pear)

A small to medium-sized tree of pyramidal habit, with white flowers in early spring. Its principal attraction is its fall foliage, varying from yellow to orange, scarlet, red, crimson, and purple. 10 to 12 feet, \$5 each, \$45 for 10; 8 to 10 feet, \$4 each, \$36 for 10; 6 to 8 feet, \$3 each, \$27 for 10.

Ericaceous Plants

Azalea dahurica (Dahurian Azalea)

The earliest-flowering outdoor Azalea—usually coming into bloom about April 12 when it bears a profusion of light to medium purplish rose flowers. It grows about 5 feet tall making a broad, rounding, well-shaped shrub. The dark green leaves are 1 to 1½ inches long and turn light crimson in autumn. 4 to 5 feet, \$15 each; 3½ to 4 feet, \$10 each; 3 to 3½ feet, \$8 each; 2½ to 3 feet, \$7 each.

Azalea poukhanensis (Korean Azalea)

A low, broad, dense, and rounding shrub with the lower branches nearly or fully resting on the ground. The leaves are 2 inches long, ½ inch wide, and in summer resemble those of the evergreen Alpine Rhododendrons; in fall they present a pleasing assortment of red shades. Its blooms are single, 1½ to 2 inches across, fragrant, pure medium orchid color to rose-pink produced in exceptional profusion from the middle of May to early June. We consider it one of the very best new plants which we have grown, and the late Prof. C. S. Sargent said, "It deserves a place in all New England collections." Field-grown plants of flowering age, 18 to 24 inches broad, \$5 each, \$45 for 10; 15 to 18 inches broad, \$4 each, \$36 for 10.



Azalea poukhanensis

Courtesy of the Arnold Arboretum



Courtesy of the Arnold Arboretum

Azalea mucronulata

Azalea mucronulata (Mongolian Azalea)

Somewhat similar to *A. dahurica*, especially in its flower, but opens about April 20. The leaves are somewhat larger and remain green well into the fall, then turn yellow and red. Field-grown plants, 18 to 24 inch, \$5 each, \$48 for 10; 15 to 18 inch, \$4 each, \$39 for 10.

Azalea mollis, Louisa Hunnewell

The exceptionally large clusters of flowers vary from orange to golden yellow. The Arnold Arboretum considers this to be the handsomest shrub ever produced in the United States. Strong, seed-propagated, field-grown plants, 18 to 24 inch, \$6 each; 15 to 18 inch, \$4.50 each; 12 to 15 inch, \$3.50 each.

Zenobia pulverulenta (Zephyr Lily)

A small, deciduous shrub with graceful spreading and drooping branches clothed with blue-gray-green leaves. Its ivory-white, waxy-looking flowers are similar to those of the andromeda, but rather larger, and borne in long, arching racemes in early July. Field-grown plants, 12 to 15 inch, \$3 each.

Vine

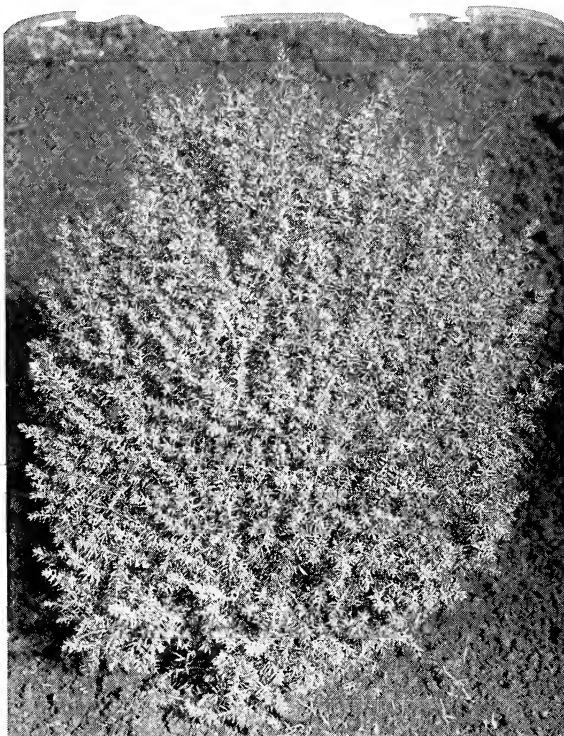
Hedera helix baltica (Hardy English Ivy)

A plant of this sort has been needed for a long time. It is almost the same as the ordinary English Ivy in appearance, with leaves of practically the same shape, only a little smaller, also darker and richer in color, but in hardiness it is entirely distinct, having survived severe winters at both the Arboretum and Framingham. While we believe that it will prove absolutely hardy, it may occasionally lose a branch or two in severe winters. But because of its excellent promise and small cost it should be tried. 3-year plants from pots, 18-inch tops, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Evergreens

Juniperus communis hibernica nana (Dwarf Irish Juniper)

Differs from the regular type of Irish Juniper in the shorter needles, the finer branchlets and in its general habit, which varies from globose to broadly columnar. It is very handsome, much slower-growing than the ordinary, and dense and compact. Field-grown plants, 15 to 18 inch, \$5 each, \$45 for 10; 12 to 15 inch, \$3.50 each, \$33 for 10.



Juniperus communis hibernica nana (Dwarf Irish Juniper)

Picea glauca conica

Dwarf Alberta Spruce

Although we have been growing this Spruce for several years, and have sold several crops of it, we still rank it as a new, rare sort. It is a very hardy, dense, slow-growing, handsome variety, and to see it is to want it. Field-grown plants, 18 to 20 inch, \$8 each, \$75 for 10; 15 to 18 inch, \$6.50 each, \$60 for 10; 12 to 15 inch, \$5 each, \$45 for 10. We also have a few larger specimens. We shall be glad to quote prices of these specimens on request.



Picea glauca conica (Dwarf Alberta Spruce)

Types of Dwarf and Slow-Growing Evergreens

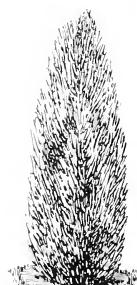
Type A, Tall Narrow Conical or Columnar Form. To be used in Foundation Plantings between windows, at angles and corners.

Type B, Broad Conical Form. In large sizes can be used between windows and at angles and corners; in medium and small sizes, almost anywhere throughout the Foundation Planting.

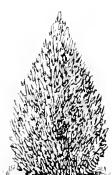
Type C, Globose Form. Sometimes full globe shape—at others either flattened globose or egg-shaped. For use in middle and front rows.

Type D, Spreading Bush Form. To be used almost anywhere in a Foundation Planting to add interesting variation of shape and overcome stiffness.

Type E, Flat, Spreading Form. For front row use; also fine for sprawling over rocks.



Type A



Type B



Type C

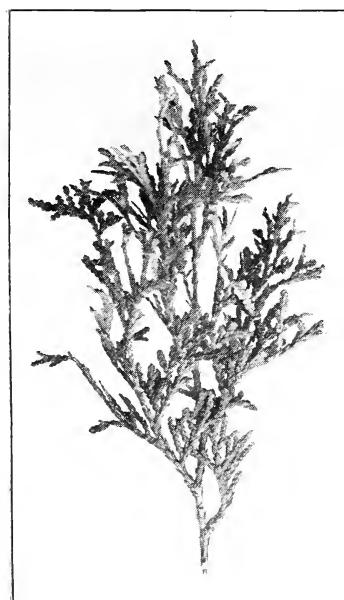


Type D



Type E

In our descriptions of Evergreens we refer to these types by capital letters, A, B, C, D, or E, immediately following the name. This method more graphically describes the general shape of the plant than any mere written description. With the type-letters are given figures expressing the relation of height to breadth. This is for convenience in planning a group planting and in estimating the distances at which plants should be set. Dwarf and slow-growing Evergreens should be set so that the space between branches of any two plants is not less than 6 inches nor more than 15—an average of 8 to 9 inches will generally give the best appearance. With plants that are measured by breadth this is quite simple, but with plants that are measured by height it is not so easy. Therefore we use these figures denoting its proportions, so that the novice may easily find approximate width. Thus, to find the width of a *Ware Arborvitæ* whose height is from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, use the proportional figures which in this case are $4/3$. The first figure represents height, the second represents breadth. Therefore, this plant will be in breadth about three-fourths the height, or from 18 to 22 inches, say an average of 20 inches broad. In order to ascertain the effect a spreading plant will have, it is sometimes advisable to know the approximate height of those spreading forms which are measured by breadth. Thus, a *Pfitzer Juniper* measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in breadth, having a proportion of $3/4$, will be from 22 to 27 inches, or approximately 25 inches, high.



Arborvitæ Foliage



Retinospora Foliage



Yew Foliage



Dwarf and Slow-Growing Evergreens

These are the fine-branched sorts, particularly suitable for formal effects where the plantings are expected to remain in proper proportion to each other for many years, and for Foundation Plantings where permanence and uniformity are desirable. They not only withstand heavy shearing but also improve in appearance by such treatment. These sorts are suited to the general range of soils, climates, and exposures, unless particularly mentioned to the contrary.

The beauty and dignity of these slow-growing dwarf Evergreens have enormously contributed to the popularity of good home planting, because they are always in good taste and do not overgrow and get out of hand so easily as some of the deciduous plants formerly used for the same purpose.

Use a variety of types and shapes. The different types are illustrated by the sketches on page 12; key letters classify each plant in the list accordingly. Photographs of good Foundation Plantings throughout this section of the catalogue illustrate the manner of grouping. Put tall, narrow types between windows, at the corners, and in the angles. Beneath the windows use either broad, conical, globose, or spreading forms. In the front row or rows use smaller sizes of broad, conical, globose, or spreading forms, also the flat trailing types.

For best effects use several plants of one kind. Even in a group of only twenty-five evergreens it is more effective to use five or six kinds with three to five plants of a kind; also, it is often cheaper. When five or more plants of the same kind and size are ordered, it promotes considerable economy in digging and handling the order. These economies are passed along to the customer.

The size specifications given do not include the roots in the measurement, only the tops, and, unless otherwise noted, the size given is the height. For plants which are measured by breadth, we state the diameter. These are sorts whose major dimension falls in a horizontal plane—the flattened globose, spreading bush-form, and the flat spreading types.

We have made the descriptions brief but exact. Foliage is an average shade of green unless otherwise specified.

Evergreens are dug and shipped with a ball of the earth securely tied in burlap. This process, Balled and Burlaped, denoted "B&B," is our unvarying practice—for which we make no extra charge.

Five or more trees of same kind and size are sold at the 10 rate

ARBORVITÆ

One of the best families of evergreens of various habits of growth, textures, and gradations of color. They thrive well on a wide range of soils and are quite indifferent to trying exposures. Arborvitæs form the backbone of the entire group of Dwarf and Slow-growing Evergreens.

American Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*). A 3/1 or 2/1. The old, familiar, so-called "White Cedar." Valuable for use in groups, hedges, and in large sizes for specimens.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|---------|---------|
| 6 to 7 ft. | \$10 00 | |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 8 00 | \$75 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 6 00 | 55 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 4 50 | 40 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 3 50 | 33 00 |

American Pyramidal Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*). A 7/2. An improved variety of the preceding, being more dense and compact, rather

more columnar in habit, and darker and richer in color which it holds exceptionally well during winter. Particularly fine.

| | Each | 10 |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 4 to 4 1/2 ft. | \$8 50 | |
| 3 1/2 to 4 ft. | 7 00 | \$68 00 |
| 3 to 3 1/2 ft. | 6 00 | 57 00 |
| 2 1/2 to 3 ft. | 5 00 | 45 00 |
| 2 to 2 1/2 ft. | 4 00 | 36 00 |

Bushy Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis dumosa*). C4/3. A compact-growing evergreen of somewhat irregular habit.

| | Each | 10 |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 2 1/2 ft. | \$5 00 | |
| 18 to 24 in. | 4 00 | \$36 00 |

Columbia Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis Columbia*). A3/1. Strong-growing habit. Broad foliage, with a beautiful silvery variegation.

| | Each | 10 |
|--------------|--------|----|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$6 00 | |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 5 00 | |
| 18 to 24 in. | 4 00 | |

Arborvitæ, continued

Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis douglasii pyramidalis*). A 7/2. Spire-like in habit; somewhat open when small, but decidedly dense as size increases.

| | Each | 10 |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$10 00 | |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 7 00 | \$65 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 5 00 | 48 00 |
| 2 1/2 to 3 ft. | 4 50 | 40 00 |

Globe Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis globosa*). C 1/1. Maintains a perfect or nearly perfect globe shape without shearing. Very slow-growing.

| | Each | 10 |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 18 to 24 in. | \$4 00 | \$36 00 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 3 00 | 27 00 |
| 12 to 15 in. | 2 50 | 22 50 |

Green Globe Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis pumila; umbraculifera*). C 1/1. Forms a low bush, narrow at the base, with a wide cushion-shaped head raised in the center. Foliage fine and dark green.

| | Each | 10 |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 18 to 24 in. | \$4 00 | \$36 00 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 3 00 | 27 00 |
| 12 to 15 in. | 2 50 | 22 50 |

Hovey Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis hoveyi*). B 3/2. Low-growing and egg-shaped form, with bright green foliage.

| | Each |
|----------------|--------|
| 2 to 2 1/2 ft. | \$3 50 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 3 00 |

Little Gem Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis Little Gem*). C 1/2. A more broad than high-growing evergreen with dark green foliage.

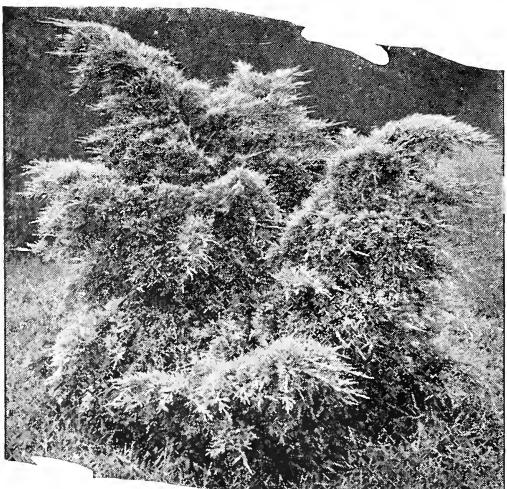
| | Each |
|--------------------|--------|
| 15 to 18 in. broad | \$5 00 |
| 12 to 15 in. broad | 4 00 |
| 9 to 12 in. broad | 3 00 |

Peabody Golden Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis lutea*). A 3/1. A striking golden yellow variety of the American Arborvitæ.

| | Each | 10 |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$7 50 | |
| 2 1/2 to 3 ft. | 5 00 | \$48 00 |
| 2 to 2 1/2 ft. | 4 25 | 42 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 3 50 | 33 00 |

Rosenthal Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis rosenthalii*). B 5/3. Very choice dark green foliage; rather dense in growth. A wonderful addition.

| | Each | 10 |
|----------------|--------|-------|
| 2 to 2 1/2 ft. | \$5 00 | |
| 18 to 24 in. | 4 00 | 36 00 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 3 00 | 27 00 |



Pfitzer Juniper. See page 15

Tom Thumb Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis ellwangeriana*). B 4/3. A low, broad pyramid, with slender branches having two kinds of foliage.

| | Each | 10 |
|----------------|------|---------|
| 2 1/2 to 3 ft. | | \$4 50 |
| 2 to 2 1/2 ft. | 4 00 | \$35 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 3 00 | 27 00 |

Vervæne Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis vervæneana*). B 4/3. Broad, dense, and full. Foliage soft.

| | Each | 10 |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$6 00 | \$55 00 |
| 2 1/2 to 3 ft. | 5 00 | 45 00 |
| 2 to 2 1/2 ft. | 4 00 | 36 00 |

Vervæne Golden Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis vervæneana aurea*). B 4/3. A moderately yellow form of the preceding variety.

| | Each | 10 |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$6 00 | \$55 00 |
| 2 1/2 to 3 ft. | 5 00 | 45 00 |
| 2 to 2 1/2 ft. | 4 00 | 36 00 |

Ware Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis wareana*). B 4/3. Tough and rugged; exceptionally hardy. Dense and full; dark in color, with a slight suggestion of steel-blue. Full of character. Each

| | Each | 10 |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$7 50 | \$70 00 |
| 2 1/2 to 3 ft. | 5 50 | 50 00 |
| 2 to 2 1/2 ft. | 4 50 | 40 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 3 50 | 33 00 |

HEMLOCK

The Hemlocks are most versatile trees. They are fairly rapid and large growing, developing into most beautiful specimens and making wonderful hedges and windbreaks. Nevertheless, as they successfully withstand severe pruning, they are valuable in foundation plantings. Thrive in full sun or in deep shade, and in all soils except the very driest.

Canada Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). B 4/3. The best of the Hemlocks. Native in northern United States and Canada. Foliage rich dark green, lacy in effect. Graceful in habit. Often pronounced the finest Evergreen of North America.

| | Each | 10 |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 3 1/2 ft. | \$6 50 | |
| 2 1/2 to 3 ft. | 5 50 | |
| 2 to 2 1/2 ft. | 4 00 | \$36 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 3 00 | 27 00 |

Carolina Hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*). B 4/3. Only slightly less beautiful than the preceding. A desirable tree.

| | Each | 10 |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 2 1/2 to 3 ft. | \$5 50 | |
| 2 to 2 1/2 ft. | 4 50 | \$42 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 3 50 | 33 00 |

JUNIPER

A very interesting family, having members native to nearly every country in the Northern Hemisphere. The Junipers as a class prefer a sunny exposure, although they succeed in moderate shade. Thrive in all except the heavy, wet soils.

Common Spreading Juniper (*Juniperus communis depressa*). E 1/2 to D 3/4. A native form growing in open fields. Gray-green foliage, turns purple in winter. Excellent on embankments. Each

| | Each | 10 |
|----------------------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 2 1/2 ft. broad | \$4 00 | \$35 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 3 25 | 30 00 |

Dwarf Irish Juniper (*Juniperus communis hibernica nana*). See "New and Rare Plants," page 10.

Juniper, continued

Creeping Juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis*). E 1/3. It forms a broad, dense mat of dull green leaves. Suitable for rock gardens, terraces, and ground-cover. Each

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 2 to 2½ ft. broad..... | \$5 50 |
| 18 to 24 in. broad..... | 4 50 |
| 15 to 18 in. broad..... | 3 50 |

Greek Juniper (*Juniperus excelsa stricta*). B 4/3. Dense and compact. Foliage is made up of very small, sharp, needle-like leaves of bluish steel-gray-green hue. Each 10

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 18 to 24 in..... | \$4 00 |
| 15 to 18 in..... | 3 50 |
| 12 to 15 in..... | 3 00 |

Irish Juniper (*Juniperus communis hibernica*). A 4/1. Usually columnar in habit, sometimes slightly conical; compact, smooth, and strict in outline. Rich gray-green foliage. Very suitable for formal plantings. Each 10

| | | |
|------------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft..... | \$6 00 | \$55 00 |
| 2½ to 3 ft..... | 4 50 | 40 00 |
| 2 to 2½ ft..... | 3 50 | 33 00 |
| 18 to 24 in..... | 3 00 | 27 00 |

Japanese Juniper (*Juniperus japonica*). D 3/4. Low, spreading, somewhat drooping habit. Foliage light green. Very hardy and useful in all plantings. Each 10

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 15 to 18 in..... | \$4 50 |
| 12 to 15 in..... | 3 00 |

Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*). D 3/4. Fan-shaped, spreading form. Slightly grayish green foliage. Beautiful and interesting; rugged and very hardy. One of the best. Each 10

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| 3½ to 4 ft. broad..... | \$15 00 |
| 3 to 3½ ft. broad..... | 10 00 |
| 2½ to 3 ft. broad..... | 7 00 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. broad..... | 5 50 |
| 18 to 24 in..... | 4 00 |

Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). A 3/1 or 4/1. A native of many parts of the United States. Naturally rather formal in habit, it is particularly desirable for formal purposes when severely pruned. Rich in color. A time-tested species. Useful for many purposes. Each 10

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| 4 to 5 ft..... | \$7 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft..... | 5 50 |

Silver Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana glauca*). A 3/1 or 4/1. A silvery blue variety of the preceding. Valuable for color accent. Each

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| 4 to 5 ft..... | \$10 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft..... | 8 00 |

Savin Juniper (*Juniperus sabina*). D 3/4. An excellent example of the low, fan-shaped, spreading type. Its basic green color is greatly enriched by a slight bronze cast. Useful for rock gardens and rough hillsides. Each 10

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ ft. broad..... | \$5 50 | \$52 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. broad..... | 4 50 | 42 00 |
| 15 to 18 in. broad..... | 3 50 | 33 00 |

Swedish Juniper (*Juniperus communis suecica*). A 4/1. Columnar. Gray-green. Similar to the Irish Juniper, excepting that the outline is not so strict. The tips of the branchlets are slightly drooping and give a slight feathery appearance to the outline. Each 10

| | | |
|------------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft..... | \$6 00 | \$55 00 |
| 2½ to 3 ft..... | 4 50 | 40 00 |
| 2 to 2½ ft..... | 3 50 | 33 00 |
| 18 to 24 in..... | 3 00 | 27 00 |



Dwarf Alberta Spruce. See page 11

Tamarix Savin Juniper (*Juniperus sabina tamiscifolia*). E 1/2. Often has a star-shaped appearance when seen from directly above. Gray-green foliage. Attractive. Each 10

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 15 to 18 in. broad..... | \$4 00 |
| 12 to 15 in. broad..... | 3 00 |

Whiteleaf Chinese Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis albovariegata*). B 3/2. A formal, erect grower, with beautiful dark green foliage, interspersed with numerous sprays of white. Each 10

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 2 to 2½ ft..... | \$5 50 |
| 18 to 24 in..... | 4 00 |
| 15 to 18 in..... | 3 00 |

PINE

Globe Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra globosa*). C 1/1. One of the most beautiful and desirable evergreens for specimen planting on lawns, etc. Growth very dense. Foliage glossy bright green. Each

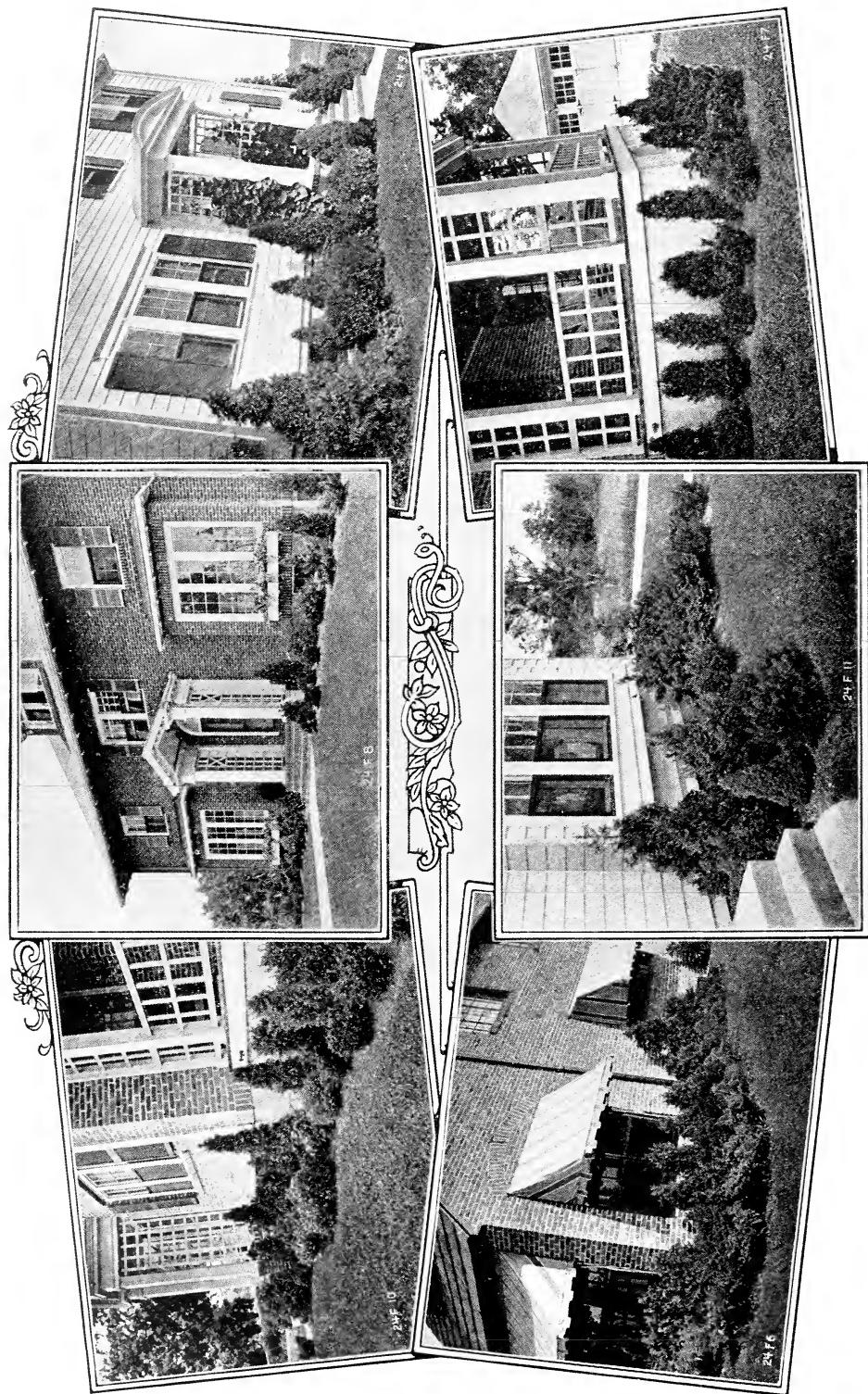
| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| 3½ to 4 ft..... | \$30 00 |
| 3 to 3½ ft..... | 25 00 |
| 2½ to 3 ft..... | 20 00 |
| 2 to 2½ ft..... | 18 00 |

Mugho Pine (*Pinus montana mugho*). C 3/4. Dwarf, slow-growing. Dense, rich green foliage. Succeeds in all except wet soils. The only Pine suitable for Foundation Plantings. Each 10

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|
| 15 to 18 in. broad..... | \$4 00 | \$37 50 |
| 12 to 15 in. broad..... | 3 00 | 27 00 |

RETINOSPORA

A family of interesting and beautiful trees native to Japan. The foliage is soft and, in different varieties, of varying degrees of featheriness. Should not be planted in wet soil, deep shade, nor in spots exposed to high winter winds—otherwise they are not finicky.



A few examples of what we have done for some of our clients. We can do as well for you

Retinospora, continued

Plume Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa*). B 4/3. Soft and feathery. Particularly fine when closely sheared. Each 10

| | | |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | ..... | \$6 00 |
| 2½ to 3 ft. | ..... | 5 00 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. | ..... | 4 50 |
| 18 to 24 in. | ..... | 3 50 |
| 15 to 18 in. | ..... | 3 00 |

Golden Plume Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa aurea*). B 4/3. A bright golden form of the preceding. Each 10

| | | |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| 2 to 2½ ft. | ..... | \$4 50 |
| 18 to 24 in. | ..... | 3 50 |
| 15 to 18 in. | ..... | 3 00 |

Sawara Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis pisifera*). B 3/2. Light green foliage of lace-like texture. Graceful habit. Decidedly good. Each 10

| | | |
|-------------|-------|---------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | ..... | \$12 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | ..... | 8 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | ..... | 6 00 |
| 2½ to 3 ft. | ..... | 5 50 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. | ..... | 5 00 |

Golden Sawara Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis pisifera aurea*). B 3/2. Golden form of the preceding. Each 10

| | | |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | ..... | \$7 00 |
| 2½ to 3 ft. | ..... | 6 00 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. | ..... | 5 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | ..... | 4 00 |

Sulphur Plume Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa sulphurea*). B 3/2. The color of young foliage is of a lighter shade of yellow, otherwise same in habit as above variety. Each 10

| | | |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| 2½ to 3 ft. | ..... | \$6 50 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. | ..... | 5 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | ..... | 3 50 |
| 15 to 18 in. | ..... | 3 00 |

Thread Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera*). B 4/3. Foliage is long, slender, drooping thread-like. Each 10

| | | |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| 2½ to 3 ft. | ..... | \$7 50 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. | ..... | 5 50 |
| 18 to 24 in. | ..... | 4 00 |
| 15 to 18 in. | ..... | 3 00 |

Golden Thread Retinospora (*Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera aurea*). C 2/3. Golden form of preceding. Each 10

| | | |
|---------------------|-------|--------|
| 18 to 24 in. broad. | ..... | \$6 00 |
| 15 to 18 in. broad. | ..... | 5 00 |
| 12 to 15 in. broad. | ..... | 4 00 |

SPRUCE

Dwarf Alberta Spruce (*Picea glauca conica*). B 2/1. A new Spruce of exceptional beauty and the only one suitable for Foundation Planting. See "New and Rare Plants," page 11.

YEW

The Yews listed here form the finest group of all known dwarf evergreens. The foliage consists of short, flat needles, similar to those of the hemlock, but broader and sometimes longer, of rich dark green color, even during the winter. They thrive equally well in sun or shade, soils wet or dry, climates hot or cold, and exposures sheltered or bleak. You will want them in your Foundation Planting.

Yew, continued

Canada Yew (*Taxus canadensis*). E 1/3. Hardy, native Yew of prostrate form, with wide-spreading, slender branches, dark green foliage, and deep crimson berries. Each

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. broad. | ..... | \$10 00 |
| 2½ to 3 ft. broad. | ..... | 6 00 |

Dwarf Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata nana*). D 3/4 or C 3/4. Very dwarf and slow-growing, varying in habit from compact, flattened globe to loose, irregular, spreading, bush form. Color almost a blue-green. Don't miss it. Each 10

| | | |
|---------------------|-------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ ft. broad. | ..... | \$18 00 |
| 2½ to 3 in. broad. | ..... | 12 00 |
| 18 to 21 in. broad. | ..... | 75 00 |
| 15 to 18 in. broad. | ..... | 45 00 |
| 12 to 15 in. broad. | ..... | 36 00 |

Erect Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata capitata*). B 2/1. An erect form with a definite leader. Very desirable. Each 10

| | | |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| 18 to 24 in. | ..... | \$6 00 |
| 15 to 18 in. | ..... | 4 00 |

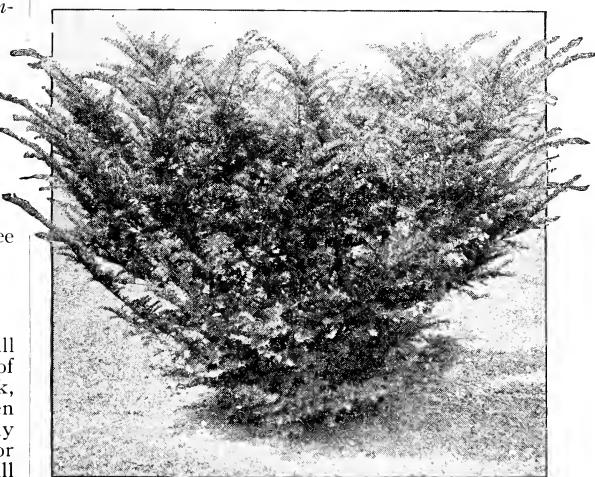
Siebold Japanese Yew (*Taxus sieboldii*). D 1/3. Exceptionally rich glossy green foliage. Leaves are longer than on any other Yew. The hardiest of all. Each 10

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|---------|
| 4 to 4½ ft. broad, extra dense. | ..... | \$50 00 |
| 3½ to 4 ft. broad, extra dense. | ..... | 35 00 |
| 3 to 3½ ft. broad, extra dense. | ..... | 25 00 |
| 2½ to 3 ft. broad, extra dense. | ..... | 12 00 |

Spreading Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*). E 3/4. Grows naturally somewhat open and fan-shaped but can be sheared into compact, globose form. Beautiful and desirable either way. Full of character. Each 10

| | | |
|---------------------|-------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 ft. broad. | ..... | \$12 00 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. broad. | ..... | 7 50 |
| 18 to 24 in. broad. | ..... | 45 00 |
| 15 to 18 in. broad. | ..... | 36 00 |

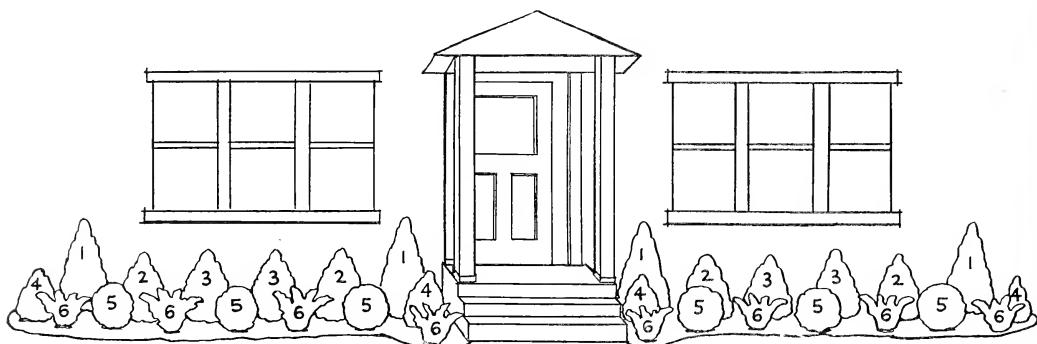
Spreading English Yew (*Taxus baccata repandens*). D 1/3. Lustrous bluish green foliage. One of the most graceful spreading forms. Perfectly hardy and a desirable variety for hedging and grouping. 12 to 15 in. broad, \$4 each, \$36 for 10.



Dwarf Japanese Yew

Our evergreens have fibrous roots, a deciding factor in successful planting

Examples of Foundation Plantings of Dwarf and Slow-Growing Evergreens



Suggestive Foundation Planting No. 1

LIST OF PLANTS

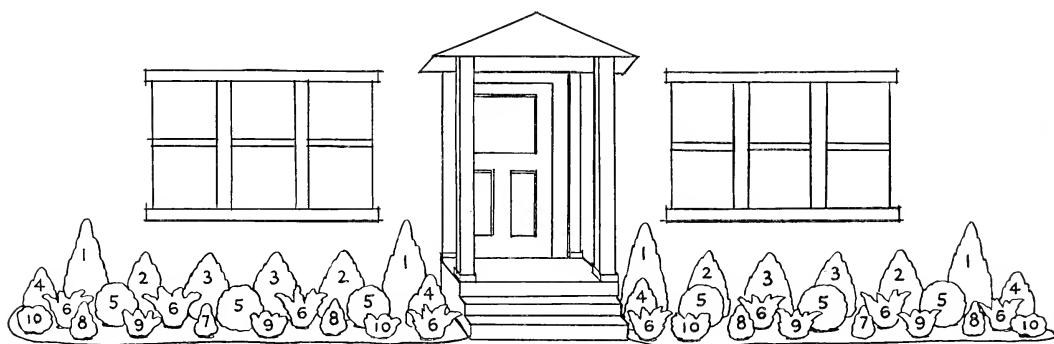
Key No.

| | | |
|----|---|---------|
| 1. | 4 American Arborvitæ. 3 to 4 ft. @ \$4.50 | \$18 00 |
| 2. | 4 Ware Arborvitæ. 2½ to 3 ft. @ \$5.50 | 22 00 |
| 3. | 4 Plume Retinospora. 2 to 2½ ft. @ \$4.50 | 18 00 |
| 4. | 4 Greek Juniper. 18 to 24 in. @ \$4 | 16 00 |
| 5. | 6 Globe Arborvitæ. 18 to 24 in. @ \$4 | 24 00 |
| 6. | 8 Japanese Yew. 15 to 18 in. broad, @ \$5 | 40 00 |

Total cost of plants for Foundation Planting No. 1 \$138 00

This assortment may be varied by replacing these sorts with other varieties of similar type, or by substituting Broad-leaved Evergreens for some of the spreading forms. Larger or smaller sizes may be used, with consequent variation in price.

This plan may also be added to by a third row of still smaller plants, as indicated in the following sketch.



Suggestive Foundation Planting No. 2

LIST OF PLANTS

Key No.

| | | |
|-----|---|---------|
| 1. | 4 American Arborvitæ. 3 to 4 ft. @ \$4.50 | \$18 00 |
| 2. | 4 Ware Arborvitæ. 2½ to 3 ft. @ \$5.50 | 22 00 |
| 3. | 4 Plume Retinospora. 2 to 2½ ft. @ \$4.50 | 18 00 |
| 4. | 4 Greek Juniper. 18 to 24 in. @ \$4 | 16 00 |
| 5. | 6 Globe Arborvitæ. 18 to 24 in. @ \$4 | 24 00 |
| 6. | 8 Japanese Yew. 15 to 18 in. broad @ \$5 | 40 00 |
| 7. | 2 Dwarf Alberta Spruce. 12 to 15 in. @ \$5 | 10 00 |
| 8. | 4 Greek Juniper. 15 to 18 in. @ \$3.50 | 14 00 |
| 9. | 4 Drooping Leucothoë. 15 to 18 in. @ \$2.50 | 10 00 |
| 10. | 4 Golden-Thread Retinospora. 15 to 18 in. broad @ \$3 | 12 00 |

Total cost of plants for Foundation Planting No. 2 \$184 00



An effective mass planting of Rhododendrons

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

Broad-leaved Evergreens are often called Evergreen Shrubs, which is, perhaps, a more descriptive appellation. In habit they are typical shrub-form, the branches starting from the ground at a common center, and spreading as they ascend. The leaves are leathery and range in length from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 inches, in breadth from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and they are generally of heavy texture and remain all the year round.

For exposure, they prefer at least some degree of shade; for soil, moist but not wet, with a high content of leaf-mold—and without lime. Preferably, place them away from the strongest wintry blasts and if possible in a position where they will not be scorched by the hot sun of early spring or dried by March winds.

All the Broad-leaved Evergreens bear flowers, and of some, such as the Mountain Laurel and the Rhododendrons, the blooms are very large and showy. They are extremely handsome and should be represented in every landscape where conditions warrant their use. They may be planted in borders, under trees or in Foundation Plantings. When used in such foundation work they may be substituted in place of the commonly used Coniferous Evergreens of Types D or C.

ANDROMEDA

Mountain Andromeda (*Pieris floribunda*). D 3/4. Low, dense, compact, bush form, with leaves 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and white flowers in April, resembling the lily-of-the-valley.

Each 10

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|
| 18 to 24 in. broad..... | \$6 50 | \$60 00 |
| 15 to 18 in. broad..... | 4 50 | 40 00 |
| 12 to 15 in. broad..... | 3 50 | 33 00 |

DAPHNE

Rose Daphne (*Daphne cneorum*). D 4/3 or 1/1. Leaves narrow, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. Rose-colored, delicately fragrant flowers are produced freely in May, June, and occasionally during the summer. A delightful little shrub which should be in every garden.

Each 10

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|
| 12 to 15 in. broad..... | \$2 50 | \$22 50 |
| 8 to 10 in. broad..... | 1 50 | 13 50 |

INKBERRY

Inkberry (*Ilex glabra*). D 4/3. A bushy, upright-growing shrub with dark green, oval leaves. It produces a profusion of black fruit in the fall.

Each

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 2 ft..... | \$5 00 |
| 18 in..... | 3 00 |
| 15 in..... | 2 50 |

LAUREL

Lambkill (*Kalmia angustifolia*). D 4/3. A handsome evergreen plant of moderate size, with purple and crimson flowers in spring. Very useful in rockeries and for border planting.

Each 10

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... | \$2 50 | \$22 50 |
| 18 to 24 in..... | 2 00 | 18 00 |

Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). D 4/3. Leaves 3 to 4 inches long, dark, glossy. Large, rounding clusters of small white and pink flowers in June. Thrives under wide variety of conditions. Beautiful and desirable.

Each 10

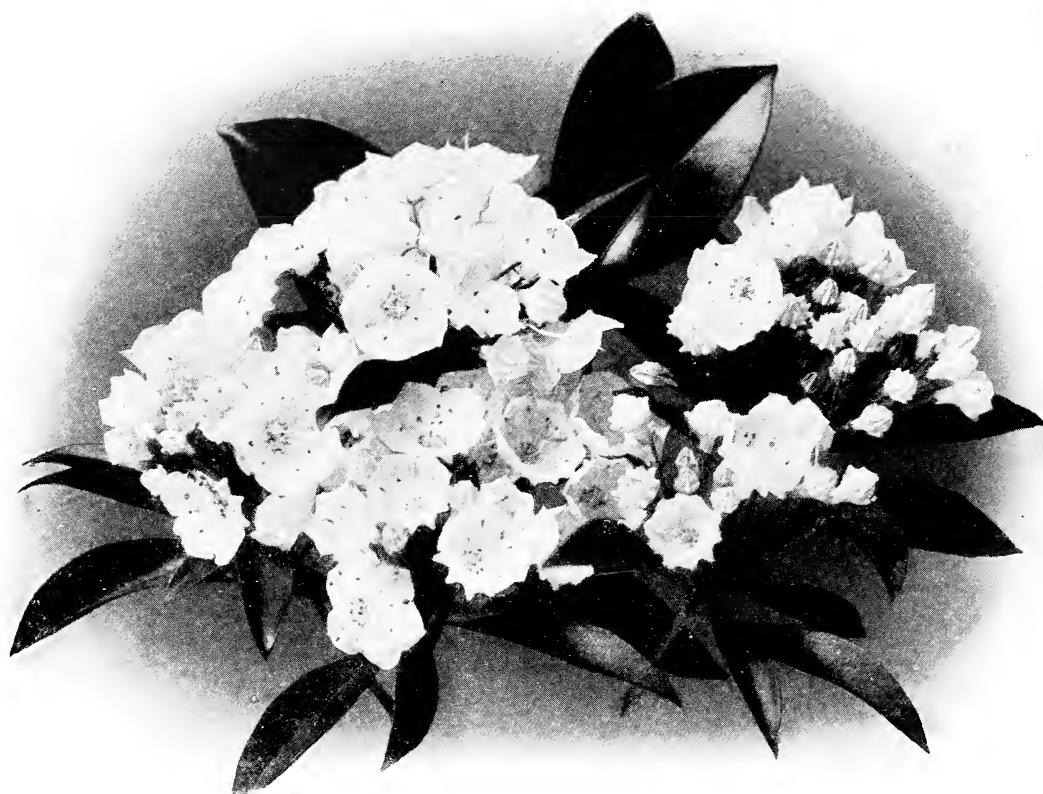
| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... | \$7 00 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft..... | 5 00 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... | 4 00 |
| 18 to 24 in..... | 3 50 |
| 15 to 18 in..... | 3 00 |

LEUCOTHOË

Drooping Leucothoë (*Leucothoë catesbeiae*). D 4/3. Graceful, drooping branches. Leaves 3 to 5 inches long, narrow, pointed, dark, glossy, turning beautifully purple-red in winter.

Each 10

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft..... | \$6 00 | \$55 00 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft..... | 4 50 | 40 00 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft..... | 3 75 | 35 00 |
| 18 to 24 in..... | 3 00 | 27 00 |
| 15 to 18 in..... | 2 50 | 22 50 |
| 12 to 15 in..... | 2 00 | 18 00 |

Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). See page 19

RHODODENDRON

Carolina Rhododendron (*Rhododendron carolinianum*). D 4/3. Leaves 2 to 3 inches long, bronze-green. The pale to deep pink flowers are borne profusely in late May in clusters 3 to 4 inches across. Tough and rugged under almost all conditions.

| | Each | 10 |
|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 ft. | \$4.50 | \$42.00 |
| 18 in. | 3.50 | 33.00 |
| 15 in. | 3.00 | 27.00 |

Catawba Rhododendron (*Rhododendron catawbiense*). D 4/3. Leaves 4 to 6 inches long, convexly curved. Lilac-purple flowers in clusters 5 to 7 inches across, borne profusely in late May and early June.

| | Each |
|------------------|--------|
| 3 ft. clumps | \$6.50 |
| 2 1/2 ft. clumps | 5.00 |
| 2 ft. clumps | 4.00 |
| 15 in. | 3.50 |

Rosebay Rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*). D 4/3. Flat leaves, 5 to 10 inches long, dark, rich, slightly glossy. White and blush-pink flowers in clusters 4 inches across in June.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| 5 ft. | \$12.00 | |
| 4 ft. | 9.00 | \$85.00 |
| 3 1/2 ft. | 7.50 | 70.00 |
| 3 ft. | 6.50 | 60.00 |
| 2 1/2 ft. | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| 2 ft. | 4.00 | 36.00 |
| 18 in. | 3.50 | 33.00 |

Hybrid Rhododendrons. D 4/3. These are crosses of various species of Rhododendron. Our stock consists of seedling-grown plants, which are harder than grafted stock. Large flowers in red, pink, and white. Specify the color desired. Each

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| 2 1/2 ft. | \$10.00 |
| 2 ft. | 8.00 |
| 18 in. | 6.00 |
| 15 in. | 4.50 |

Drooping Leucothoe (*Leucothoe catesbeiana*). See page 19



Large-Growing Evergreens

This section of Evergreens makes fine specimens where height is wanted and space can be spared. Occasionally, worked into a shrub border, they are very effective. A border of these Large Evergreens alone makes a beautiful setting for the home and acts as a windbreak in winter. When used this way it is often desirable to face them with dwarf and slow-growing forms in the front row.

Where lawn space is small, avoid the practice of cutting it up by the careless placing of specimen trees. Above all things, avoid setting matched pairs in exact symmetry on opposite sides of the front walk. The proper place for specimens is toward the corners of the lot; arranged in an irregular, off-hand manner.

Sometimes the illusion of space is gained by deliberately placing specimens in such a manner as to cut off the view of one part of the lawn from another, perhaps leaving just enough space to form a vista from one section to the other. Such a vista should have some feature at its terminal, perhaps half revealed and half concealed, a large tree with its deep alluring shade, a group of contrasting colored plants.

Placing specimens in this manner often makes possible a secluded nook where the children will delight in playing or where the family will enjoy a quiet luncheon.

The Large-growing Evergreens are usually coarsely branched, have needle-like foliage varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 inches in length, and vary in growth from 6 inches to 2 feet or more per year. They are usually broadly conical in habit.

FIR

Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga douglasii*). Needles 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, dark green to gray-blue, soft. A very beautiful tree, developing a columnar habit as it matures.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$9 00 | |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 6 50 | \$63 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 5 00 | 48 00 |

White Fir (*Abies concolor*). Soft flat needles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, ranging from green to strong silvery blue.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|---------|----------|
| 8 to 9 ft. | \$25 00 | |
| 7 to 8 ft. | 21 00 | |
| 6 to 7 ft. | 18 00 | |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 15 00 | |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 12 00 | \$115 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 10 00 | 95 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 8 00 | 75 00 |



Fir Foliage

Koster Colorado Spruce (*Picea pungens Kosteri*)

HEMLOCK

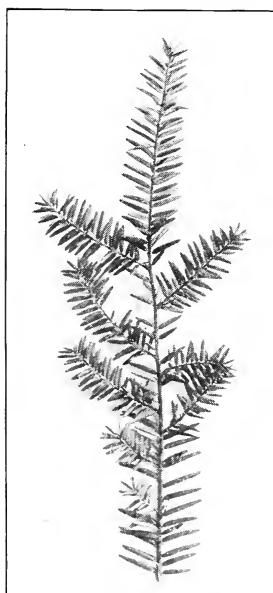
Canada Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). The Hemlock, when unpruned, grows into a large specimen of exceptional beauty, with graceful branches covered with short, dark, flat, soft, glossy green needles, silvery underneath.

| | Each |
|--------------|---------|
| 10 to 12 ft. | \$50 00 |
| 9 to 10 ft. | 40 00 |
| 8 to 9 ft. | 30 00 |
| 7 to 8 ft. | 25 00 |
| 6 to 7 ft. | 20 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 15 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 12 00 |
| 3½ to 4 ft. | 9 00 |

JUNIPER

Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). This is a fine-branched type which we also list under Slow-growing Evergreens. Old trees, in large sizes, make fine specimens, tall columnar in habit, rich green in color.

| | Each |
|-------------|---------|
| 9 to 10 ft. | \$30 00 |
| 8 to 9 ft. | 24 00 |
| 7 to 8 ft. | 18 00 |
| 6 to 7 ft. | 14 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 10 00 |



Hemlock Foliage



Juniper Foliage

PINE

A class of beautiful trees which grow to large sizes and add much to any landscape. Pines flourish on all except wet soils, and thrive in locations so dry as to forbid the use of other evergreens.

Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*). Leaves 5 to 6 inches long, heavy, pointed, medium to light green in color. Flourishes near the salt water as well as inland.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|---------|---------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$13 00 | |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 10 00 | |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 7 50 | \$72 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 5 00 | 48 00 |

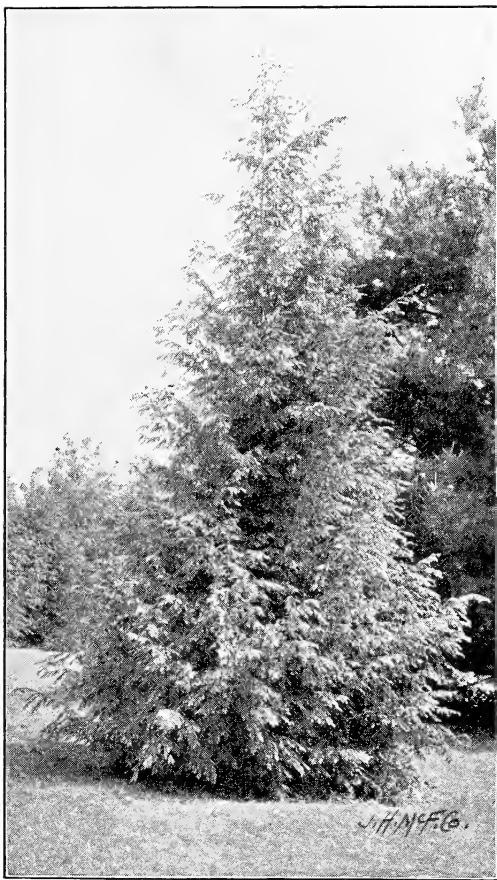
Japanese Red Pine (*Pinus densiflora*). A picturesque ornamental tree, with slender, acute bright bluish green leaves $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long. Rapid growing and hardy.

Each 10

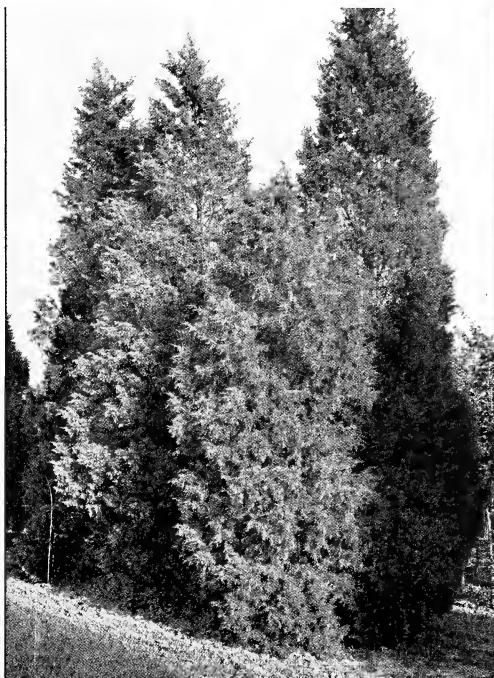
| | | |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$3 50 | |
| 18 to 24 in. | 2 50 | \$22 50 |

Red (Norway) Pine (*Pinus resinosa*). Tall, pyramidal, loose, natural habit, but can be made dense by pruning. Leaves 6 to 10 inches long, dark. The hardy northern counterpart of the southern Yellow Pine. Very rapid-growing. Each 10

| | | |
|--------------|---------|----------|
| 12 to 14 ft. | \$15 00 | \$140 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 12 50 | 120 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 10 00 | 95 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 7 50 | 70 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 6 00 | 55 00 |



Canada Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). See page 22



Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). See page 22

Pine, continued

Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*). Rapid-growing. Needles thick, 2 to 4 inches long, grayish blue-green, sometimes curly. Excellent for windbreaks.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$5 00 | \$48 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 3 75 | 35 00 |

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*). The most common Pine, native to New England. Needles very slender, 4 to 5 inches long, rich dark green, overlaid with a silvery blue bloom. Unexcelled for large hedges. Rapid-growing.

| | Each | 10 |
|--------------|---------|----------|
| 10 to 12 ft. | \$18 00 | \$160 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 14 00 | 125 00 |
| 7 to 8 ft. | 10 00 | 90 00 |
| 6 to 7 ft. | 8 00 | 75 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 6 00 | 55 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 4 00 | 36 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 3 50 | 30 00 |

Western White Pine (*Pinus monticola*). Similar to preceding; needles lie close to the stem. Hardy and rugged.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|---------|---------|
| 6 to 7 ft. | \$15 00 | |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 10 00 | \$90 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 7 50 | 70 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 6 00 | 55 00 |

Buy Time

When you buy nursery stock in the larger sizes you are buying time. Buy big trees and get the benefit of them YOURSELF. The largest trees we list will transplant successfully, because they are grown with heavy root systems.



Spruce Foliage

SPRUCE

Blue Colorado Spruce (*Picea pungens glauca*). Compact, medium-growing. Needles $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch long, stiff, pointed, somewhat silvery in color.

| | Each |
|--------------|---------|
| 8 to 9 ft. | \$40 00 |
| 6 to 7 ft. | 25 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 12 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 10 00 |

Large fancy specimens, 10 to 16 ft., \$60 to \$125 each.

Engelmann Spruce (*Picea engelmanni*). Very symmetrical and compact, rather slow-growing for this class. Needles $\frac{7}{8}$ inch long, range from dark green to grayish blue-green. Magnificent specimens, 14 to 18 ft. and larger, \$100 to \$150 each.

Koster Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens Kosteri*). Needles 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, stiff, pointed, bright silvery blue. A tree of unusual beauty.

| | Each |
|---------------------|---------|
| 5 ft. | \$50 00 |
| 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 42 00 |
| 4 ft. | 35 00 |
| 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 30 00 |
| 3 ft. | 25 00 |

Extra-fancy specimens, 12 to 16 ft., \$100 to \$150 each.

Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*). The most rapid-growing Spruce, often loose and open in habit. Needles $\frac{5}{8}$ inch long, dark green.

Each 10

| | | |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$5 50 | \$50 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 4 50 | 40 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 3 00 | 27 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 2 50 | 21 00 |

Specimens, 7 to 14 ft. \$10 to \$25 ea.

White Spruce (*Picea canadensis*). For windbreaks and hedges a most desirable evergreen with silver or bluish green foliage. As a specimen tree it will grow 60 to 75 feet tall.

| | Each | 10 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------------|
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$6 50 | |
| 3 to 4 ft. | | 4 75 \$42 00 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. | | 3 75 33 00 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 3 00 | 27 00 |



Pine Foliage



A foundation planting of slow-growing Evergreens

A shrub border with *Spiraea Vanhouttei* in foreground

Deciduous Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs

Deciduous Shrubs are those which drop their leaves in autumn and remain bare-stemmed throughout the winter. This list contains a wide variety of large and small types, with flowers of various colors, forms, and blooming periods. A careful selection will give a succession of bloom from April to November. Deciduous Shrubs are usually employed in border plantings for providing the house with a setting, to screen unsightly views, to insure privacy, and even at times to break the force of the winds.

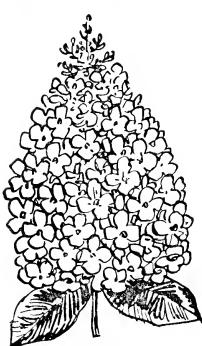
The most effective border plantings are composed of two or more parallel rows of mixed shrubs. The rear rows should contain tall shrubs; the front rows lower types. Tall sorts are sometimes thin and leggy near the ground, and the lower shrubs hide this and grade the planting down to the lawn. To vary the height as well as to perform the utilitarian service of screening unsightly views, incorporate into the border large-growing specimen trees. Such specimens may be either the large-growing evergreens, or the flowering trees, or even shade trees. These are presented and described in special lists further along in this catalogue. As a rule, those parts of the Border Planting which contain the taller sorts should be the widest.

Many varieties of shrubs and trees produce fruits which not only please the eye but attract birds. These sorts are indicated in the description and should be generously used.

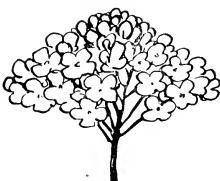
Mass five or more plants of the same kind. It is more effective as well as more economical than planting one of a number of varieties. Where space permits, vary the outline of the border by extra rows of plants.

The sizes given indicate the maximum height in central New England. They may be taller in warmer climates, and shorter in colder regions. Plant tall varieties of Deciduous Shrubs 4 to 5 feet apart; medium sorts, 3 to 4 feet; small sorts, 2 to 3 feet.

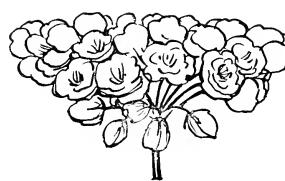
The sketches illustrate the few technical words used in describing the flowers and leaves.



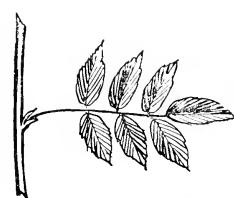
Panicle



Corymb



Cyme



Compound Leaf



Hardy Azalea

ACACIA

Rose Acacia (*Robinia hispida*). A low-growing shrub, with beautiful, clear pink flowers in loose racemes. Attractive foliage bristly or hairy.

| | Each | 10 |
|--|--------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$1 00 | |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 75 | \$6 50 |
| Standard form, 5 to 6 ft., 1-yr. heads. | 3 50 | |

ALMOND

Double Pink-flowering Almond (*Prunus glandulosa rosea*). 8 ft. Small rosettes of pink flowers, scattered along the branches in early May. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10. See colored illustration on page 27.

Double White-flowering Almond (*Prunus trichostyla sinensis*). 8 ft. White-flowering form of the preceding.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$1 25 | \$10 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 00 | 9 00 |

Siberian Almond (*Prunus nana*). Of all low growing, hardy shrubs this is one of the most interesting varieties. It is useful for hedging or for planting in front of taller-growing shrubs. Color of flowers bright rose-pink. Beautiful bright-colored foliage in fall. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

ALTHÆA

See **Shrub Althea**, page 33.

ARALIA

Fiveleaf Aralia (*Acanthopanax pentaphyllum*). 7 ft. Many-branched, slightly thorny. Leaves compound, five leaflets, dark, glossy. Flower inconspicuous.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------------|--------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$1 00 | \$8 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 75 | 6 00 |

AZALEA

A division of the Rhododendron family distinguished by its deciduous (leaf-dropping in the autumn) characteristics. Flowers are generally borne in rounding clusters and range more widely



Azalea, continued

in color than do the Rhododendrons. The habit of growth is spreading bush-form, many branched. Can be used in the middle and front rows of borders, as foundation plants or as a group planting. Very desirable. Thrive anywhere except in lime soils. We dig our Azaleas in the same manner as Evergreens, that is, with a ball of earth on the roots, tied in burlap—called "B&B."

Chinese Azalea (*Azalea mollis*). 5 ft. The showiest of all Azaleas. Large clusters of bright orange flowers, occasionally red or yellow, followed by bright green decorative foliage. You will want this.

| | Each | 10 |
|---------------------|------|---------|
| 2 to 2 1/2 ft. | | \$6 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 4 50 | \$42 00 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 3 50 | 33 00 |

Dahurian Azalea (*Azalea dahurica*). See "New and Rare Plants," page 9.

Azalea, continued

| | | | | |
|---|-------|--|---------|----|
| Flame Azalea (<i>Azalea calendulacea</i>). | 7 ft. | Varying hues of red, orange, and yellow. | Each | 10 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. | ..... | \$3 50 | \$33 00 | |
| 18 to 24 in. | ..... | 3 00 | 27 00 | |
| 15 to 18 in. | ..... | 2 50 | 22 50 | |

Korean Azalea (*Azalea poukhanensis*). See "New and Rare Plants," page 9.

Louisa Hunnewell Azalea (*Azalea Mollis hybrid*). See "New and Rare Plants," page 10.

Mongolian Azalea (*Azalea mucronulatum*). See "New and Rare Plants," page 10.

Piedmont Azalea (*Azalea canescens*). 3 ft. Rosy pink flowers of great beauty and fragrance appear just before or at the time the foliage unfolds in early spring.

| | | |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| Each | 10 | 100 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. | ..... | \$3 25 |
| 18 to 24 in. | ..... | 2 75 |
| 15 to 18 in. | ..... | 2 50 |

Pinkshell Azalea (*Azalea vaseyi*). 6 ft. Native American plant, with a Japanese appearance. Very delicate pure pink blooms in early May. 15 to 18 in., \$3.50 each, \$33 for 10.

Swamp Azalea (*Azalea viscosa*). 8 ft. Fragrant white flowers in June and July.

| | | |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| Each | 10 | 100 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | ..... | \$5 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | ..... | 4 25 |
| 2½ to 3 ft. | ..... | 3 50 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. | ..... | 2 75 |
| 18 to 24 in. | ..... | 2 25 |
| 15 to 18 in. | ..... | 2 50 |

Sweet Azalea (*Azalea arboreascens*). 5 ft. Very bushy habit. White, fragrant flowers in June.

| | | |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| Each | 10 | 100 |
| 2½ to 3 ft. | ..... | \$4 50 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. | ..... | 3 50 |
| 18 to 24 in. | ..... | 3 00 |
| 15 to 18 in. | ..... | 2 50 |

Torch Azalea (*Azalea kaempferi*). 6 ft. Foliage somewhat glossy, assumes brilliant fall colors ranging from scarlet to crimson. The flowers, a combination

Azalea, continued

of red, pink, salmon, blend into a wonderful indescribable flame color, and are borne in middle and late May.

| | | |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| Each | 10 | 100 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. | ..... | \$6 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | ..... | 4 50 |
| 15 to 18 in. | ..... | 4 00 |

BARBERRY

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*). 4 ft. Low, dense, bushy. Leaves small, roundish, turning brilliant red in autumn. Crimson-scarlet berries remain nearly all winter. Attracts birds. Best-known shrub for a low protective hedge. For hedge work plant one every foot.

| | | |
|---------------------|-------|--------|
| Each | 10 | 100 |
| 2½ to 3 ft., bushy | ..... | \$1 50 |
| 2 to 2½ ft., bushy | ..... | 50 |
| 18 to 24 in., bushy | ..... | 35 |
| 15 to 18 in., bushy | ..... | 25 |
| 12 to 15 in., bushy | ..... | 20 |

Redleaf Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea*). A new variety. Brilliant, purplish, blood-red foliage when planted in full sunlight. An extremely handsome new shrub which will undoubtedly become very popular for unusual ornamental effects. 2-yr., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10.

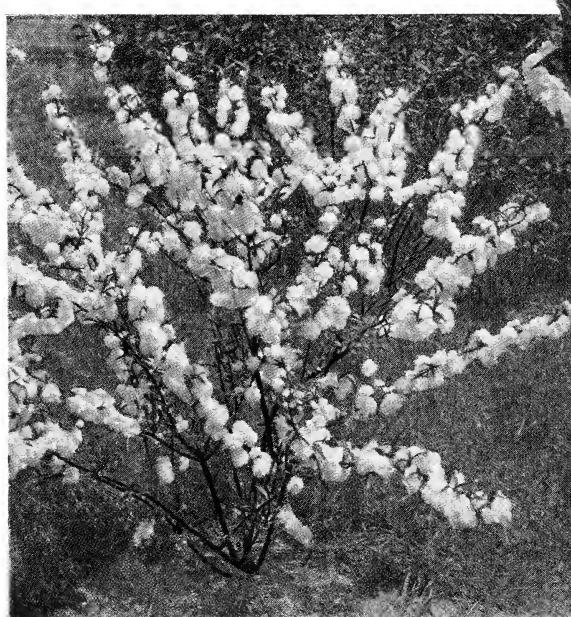
Purple Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea*). 6 ft. A handsome variety with beautiful violet-purple foliage and fruit.

| | | |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| Each | 10 | 100 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | ..... | \$0 75 |
| 18 to 24 in. | ..... | 60 |

BAYBERRY

Northern Bayberry (*Myrica carolinensis*). 6 ft. A handsome shrub with dark green leaves and beautiful waxy fruits in September or October. Very ornamental and fragrant foliage.

| | | |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| Each | 10 | 100 |
| 18 to 24 in. | ..... | \$0 90 |
| 15 to 18 in. | ..... | 75 |
| 12 to 15 in. | ..... | 60 |



Bush and flowers of Double Pink-flowering Almond. See page 26





Rochester Deutzia with Rhododendron in background

BLUEBERRY

Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*). 4 to 12 ft. For moist places in the garden there is hardly a more ornamental and useful shrub grown. White flowers and dark blue-black edible berries of excellent flavor.

| | Each | 10 |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 25 | 11 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 1 00 | 9 00 |

BUCKTHORN

Carolina Buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*). 25 ft. A handsome lawn shrub with lustrous dark green leaves and greenish flowers, producing dark red berries which turn to black in fall. Useful in shady places.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$0 70 | \$6 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 60 | 5 00 |

Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*). 10 ft. This variety is very useful as a hedge plant. Spiny branches with dark green leaves and black berries. Very hardy.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$0 75 | \$6 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 60 | 5 00 |

BUTTERFLY BUSH

Oxeye Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia davidi magnifica*). 7 ft. Beautiful flowers, rosy purple with orange-yellow centers borne on nodding branches from August to October, makes this one of the most attractive shrubs. In general the stalks die back in fall, producing new branches in spring. 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Veitch Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia davidi veitchiana*). 7 ft. Similar to above variety except flowers, which are borne in larger clusters and are more of a mauve and orange color. 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

CHOKEBERRY

Black Chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*). 6 ft. Many stemmed from ground. Clusters of white flowers in May. Black glossy berries. Attracts birds. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Red Chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*). 10 ft. Narrow habit. Clusters of white flowers in May. Foliage flaming crimson in autumn. Crimson berries attract birds.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$1 25 | \$10 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 75 | 6 00 |

COTONEASTER

See "New and Rare Plants," pages 6 to 8.

CORALBERRY

Coralberry (*Symporicarpos vulgaris*). 5 ft. Graceful, drooping branches. Small dark red berries. Birds like them. Valuable shrub for embankments. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

DEUTZIA

Fuzzy Deutzia (*Deutzia scabra crenata*). 6 ft. Flowers are white and sometimes blush-pink. Vigorous and hardy. Dull green foliage.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$0 60 | \$5 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 50 | 4 00 |

Lemoine's Deutzia (*Deutzia lemoinei*). 4 ft. A mass of white in May and June. 2 to 2 1/2 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Rochester Deutzia (*Deutzia scabra*, *Pride of Rochester*). 8 ft. Small flowers, pink outside, white inside, in June.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$0 75 | \$6 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 60 | 5 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 50 | 4 00 |

Rose Panicle Deutzia (*Deutzia gracilis rosea*). 3 ft. Similar to *D. gracilis*, with beautiful panicles of pink flowers and bright green foliage.

| | Each | 10 |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| 18 to 24 in. | \$1 00 | \$8 00 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 75 | 6 50 |
| 12 to 15 in. | 50 | 4 50 |

Slender Deutzia (*Deutzia gracilis*). 3 ft. Very slender, erect branches, covered with white flowers in May and June. 18 to 24 in., \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Snowflake Deutzia (*Deutzia scabra candidissima*). 6 ft. Large, double white flowers cover the strong, upright branches. Very beautiful.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 7 ft. | \$1 50 | \$12 50 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 1 00 | 7 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 75 | 6 00 |

Waterer Deutzia (*Deutzia scabra watereri*). 6 ft. Bushy, many-branched. Small fringed flowers, pink outside, white inside, profusely borne in June.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$1 25 | \$10 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 75 | 6 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 60 | 5 00 |

DOGWOOD

Goldentwig Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera flava*). 8 ft. Strong, broad leaf, rich in color. Principal attraction is bright yellow winter color of bark. Small white flowers in May and June.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$0 75 | \$6 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 60 | 4 50 |

Dogwood, continued

Gray Dogwood (*Cornus paniculata*). 10 ft. Panicles of white flowers in May and June. White fruit attracts birds. Each 10

3 to 4 ft. \$1 00 \$8 00
2 to 3 ft. 75 6 50

Redtwig (Tatarian) Dogwood (*Cornus alba*). 10 ft. Handsome, broad, oval leaves. Flowers yellow-white, in small flat cymes in June. Fruit bluish white, attracts birds. Each 10

6 to 8 ft. \$1 50 \$12 00
5 to 6 ft. 1 00 7 50
4 to 5 ft. 75 6 00
3 to 4 ft. 60 4 50

Roundleaf Dogwood (*Cornus rugosa*). 8 ft. Green branches blotched purple, producing greenish white flowers followed by light blue fruit in fall. Its bark has medicinal properties. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 \$6 50
18 to 24 in. 60 5 00

Spaeth Dogwood (*Cornus alba Spaethi*). 8 ft. Similar to the Red-twigg Dogwood, but the leaves are broadly edged yellow. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. \$1 00 \$8 50

Variegated Cornelian Dogwood (*Cornus mas aureo-elegantissima*). 10 ft. Beautiful green leaves, variegated with pink or yellow, forming a beautiful contrast with foliage of other varieties. Yellow flowers followed by scarlet fruit. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10.

ELDER

American Elder (*Sambucus canadensis*). 12 ft. Leaf compound, of 7 leaflets. Branches pithy. Minute white flowers in flat cymes 6 to 10 inches across, in June, July. Fruit purplish black, juicy, often used for making beverages. Each 10

4 to 5 ft. \$0 70 \$6 00
3 to 4 ft. 60 5 00

EUONYMUS

European Burningbush (*Euonymus europaeus*). 18 ft. An erect shrub or small tree. Dark green foliage, turning crimson in the fall. Yellowish flowers followed by orange-scarlet fruit.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 00 \$8 00
2 to 3 ft. 75 6 00

Winged Euonymus (*Euonymus alatus*). 8 ft. Branches have corky wings. Leaves turn flame-color in autumn. Each 10

3 to 4 ft. \$2 00 \$18 00
2 to 3 ft. 1 50 14 00

Winterberry Euonymus (*Euonymus bungeanus*). 12 ft. Narrow habit, slender branches. Fruit pink, orange cap, showy. Each 10

6 to 8 ft. \$1 50 \$14 00
5 to 6 ft. 1 25 11 00
4 to 5 ft. 1 00 8 00
3 to 4 ft. 75 6 00
2 to 3 ft. 60 5 00

Yeddo Euonymus (*Euonymus yedoensis*). See "New and Rare Plants," page 6.

FORSYTHIA

A wonderfully beautiful family. Habit loose, open, graceful. Leaves 3 to 5 inches long, narrow, dark, giving an exceptionally clean appearance. Yellow bell-shaped flowers cover the branches in early April, when color is scarce, remaining for several weeks.

Forsythia, continued

Border Forsythia (*Forsythia intermedia*). 6 ft. Canary-yellow flowers in profusion. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Drooping Forsythia (*Forsythia suspensa*). 8 ft. Drooping branches. Golden yellow flowers. Each 10

3 to 4 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00
2 to 3 ft. 60 5 00

Fortune Forsythia (*Forsythia suspensa fortunei*). 8 ft. Golden yellow flowers in profusion. Each 10

4 to 5 ft. \$1 00 \$8 00
3 to 4 ft. 75 6 00
2 to 3 ft. 60 5 00

Greenstem Forsythia (*Forsythia viridissima*). 10 ft. Green bark. Flowers deep yellow. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00
18 to 24 in. 50 3 60

HONEYSUCKLE

Manchurian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera ruprechtiana*). 12 ft. Branches slender, pale gray, arching. Leaves 2 to 3 inches, grayish green. Flowers yellow to white, in May and June. Red fruit attracts birds.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$0 75 \$6 50
2 to 3 ft. 60 5 00

Morrow Honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrowii*). 6 ft. A decorative shrub. Foliage dark green above and grayish beneath. Cream white flowers in May and June, followed by bright red fruits in the fall.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00
2 to 3 ft. 50 4 00

Pink Bride Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica rosea*). 10 ft. Old-fashioned pink-flowering Bush Honeysuckle. May and June. Small red berries attract birds. A favorite well-known shrub. Each 10

4 to 5 ft. \$0 85 \$7 50
3 to 4 ft. 75 6 00
2 to 3 ft. 60 5 00

Tatarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*). 10 ft. A graceful shrub with pink flowers in June, contrasting beautifully with its foliage. Light red berries in the fall. Flourishes in partial shade.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$0 60 \$4 50
2 to 3 ft. 50 4 00

White Tatarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica alba*). 10 ft. Well-known, white-flowering Bush Honeysuckle. May and June. Fruit small, red, attracts birds. Useful for massing or specimens.

Each 10
4 to 5 ft. \$0 75 \$6 50
3 to 4 ft. 60 5 00
2 to 3 ft. 50 4 00

Winter Honeysuckle (*Lonicera fragrantissima*). 6 ft. Long, slender, recurving branches. It produces white, very fragrant flowers in early spring. Handsome half-evergreen foliage. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Save yourself time, money and effort.
Buy plants that have been grown by experts,
on properly selected soil, in a rugged cli-
mate. Buy plants that have root systems
sufficient to assure transplanting success.

HYDRANGEA

Great Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*). 15 ft. Large, showy panicles of white flowers in August, turning to purplish pink.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$1 00 | \$9 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 75 | 6 50 |

Snowhill Hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*). 5 ft. Foliage broad and pleasing. Flowers cream-white, in rounding cymes 5 to 7 inches across, in July and August. Each 10

| | Each | 10 |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$1 00 | \$8 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 75 | 6 50 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 60 | 5 00 |

Tree Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, tree form). The Great Hydrangea, grown, by training, into tree shape. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$14 for 10.

HYPERICUM

Kalm Hypericum (*Hypericum kalmianum*). 2 to 3 ft. One of the hardiest. Beautiful bluish foliage and yellow flowers in August. Grows well in shady places. Each 10

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$1 00 | \$8 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 75 | 6 00 |

Shrubby St. Johnswort (*Hypericum prolificum*). 5 ft. A stout, dense, hardy shrub with yellow flowers in July and September. Each 10

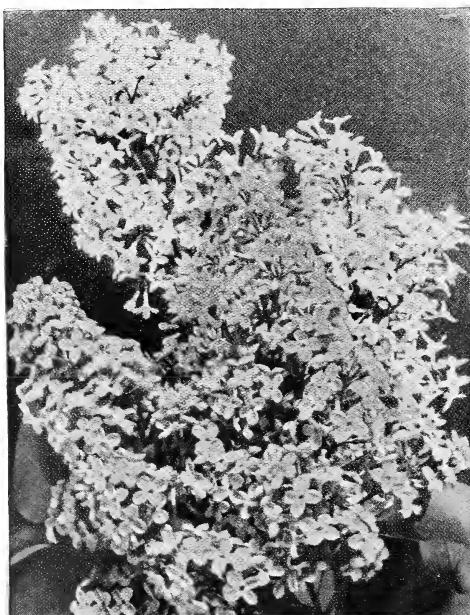
| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$1 25 | \$10 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 75 | |

INDIGO BUSH

Indigo Bush (*Amorpha fruticosa*). 10 ft. An ornamental shrub of spreading habit, with fine feathery foliage. Dark violet-purple flowers in June.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$1 00 | \$7 50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 75 | 6 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 60 | 5 00 |

Dwarf Indigo Bush. See "New and Rare Plants," page 6.



French Hybrid Lilacs



Snowhill Hydrangea

JETBEAD

Jetbead (*Rhodotypos kerrioides*). 5 ft. Large white flowers in May and June and large, handsome, bright green foliage. Shining black berries in autumn.

| | Each | 10 |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$0 75 | \$6 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 60 | 5 00 |

KERRIA

Single Kerria (*Kerria japonica*). 6 ft. An attractive shrub growing as broad as high. Very nice in winter on account of its light green branches. Yellow flowers from June to October. Grows best in partial shade. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Double Kerria (*Kerria japonica flore-pleno*). 8 ft. More vigorous than the above variety. Double yellow flowers from June to September. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

LILAC

Chinese Lilac (*Syringa chinensis*, *S. rothomagensis*). 12 ft. Large, broad panicles of violet-blue flowers in June. One of the best Lilacs. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

Common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*). 12 ft. This is the purple form that blooms in May and June. Too well known to need further description.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$1 25 | \$11 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 00 | 9 00 |

Common White Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris alba*). White flowers in May and June. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Himalayan Lilac (*Syringa villosa*). 8 ft. Pink to lavender flowers in panicles in May and June. Each 10

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$1 25 | \$11 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 00 | 9 00 |

Lilac, continued

Hungarian Lilac (*Syringa josikaea*). 12 ft. A valuable variety for its late blooming. Bluish purple flowers in June. Shining dark green foliage.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$2 00 | \$18 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 1 50 | 13 50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 1 25 | 11 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 1 00 | 9 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 75 | 6 50 |

Persian Lilac (*Syringa persica*). 8 ft. The branches of this variety are more arching than the Common Lilac. Pale purple flowers in rather loose, broad panicles. Very fragrant. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

White Persian Lilac (*Syringa persica alba*). A white form of the above variety. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

French Hybrid Lilacs

Same general type of leaf and flower as the Common Lilac, but superior in beauty of flower. With many varieties, no word description can do them justice. Valuable; desirable; beautiful.

Abel Carriere. Large, double blue. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

Alphonse Lavallée. Double. Large; pale lavender.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$1 75 | \$16 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 50 | 14 00 |

Bleuâtre. Single. Deep pure blue. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$14 for 10.

Charles Baltet. Single. Bluish purple. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$14 for 10.

Charles the Tenth. Single. Reddish purple; large; free-blooming. Each 10

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$1 75 | \$16 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 50 | 14 00 |

Condorcet. Double. Pale blue.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|------|-------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | 1 75 | 16 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 50 | 14 00 |

Congo. Single. Dark red.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|------|-------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | 1 75 | 16 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 50 | 14 00 |

Dr. Maillot. Double. Lavender to pale blue.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$1 75 | \$16 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 50 | 14 00 |

Jean Bart. Double. Bright to pale reddish purple. Each 10

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$1 75 | \$16 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 50 | 14 00 |

Michel Buchner. Double. Pink to pale lilac. Each 10

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$2 50 | |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 1 75 | \$16 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 50 | 14 00 |

Pres. Carnot. Double. Light pink buds opening pale blue. Each 10

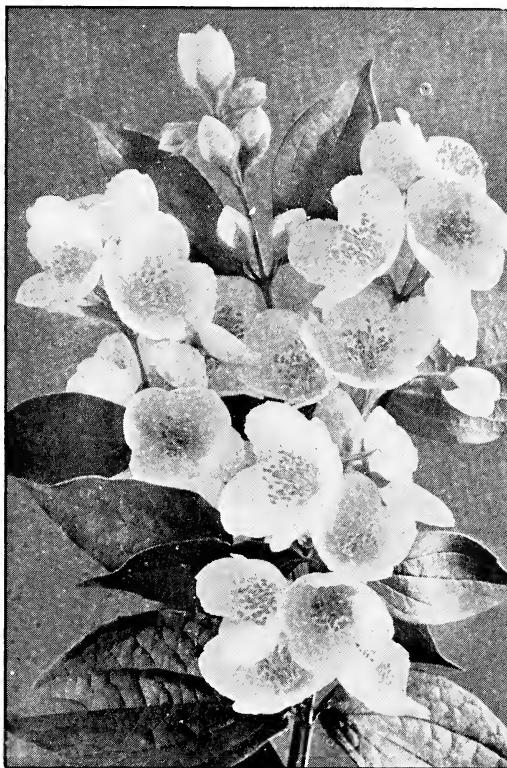
| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$2 50 | |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 1 75 | \$16 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 50 | 14 00 |

Rubra de Marly. Single. Rosy purple.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$1 75 | \$16 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 50 | 14 00 |

William Robinson. Double. Petals red outside, blue to lavender inside. Each 10

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$1 75 | \$16 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 50 | 14 00 |



Sweet Mock Orange

MOCK ORANGE

Big Scentless Mock Orange (*Philadelphus grandiflorus*). 10 ft. A rapid-growing variety, with large, white, showy flowers in June. Each 10

| | | |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$0 75 | \$5 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 60 | 4 00 |

Golden Mock Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius aureus*). 6 ft. A variety of *P. coronarius*, with clear bright yellow foliage. Much used for color effects in borders of deciduous shrubs. 15 to 18 in., 90 cts. each, \$8 for 10.

Gordon Mock Orange (*Philadelphus gordoniensis*). 8 ft. This variety produces its large white flowers late in the season, about June and July. Rapid-growing, with grayish brown branches.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$1 00 | \$8 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 75 | 6 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 60 | 5 00 |

Roundleaf Mock Orange (*Philadelphus speciosissimus*). 6 ft. A lower-growing variety than *Coronarius*. Uniform, smaller leaves. White flowers.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$0 75 | \$6 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 60 | 5 00 |

Sweet Mock Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*). 10 ft. The old-fashioned so-called "Sweet Syringa." Fragrant white flowers in huge, loose, open panicles in June. A favorite plant second only to the common lilac in popular appeal. Each 10

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$0 75 | \$6 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 60 | 5 00 |

See page 32 for Hybrid Mock Oranges.

Hybrid Mock Orange

Avalanche (*Philadelphus, Avalanche*). Showy white flowers cover almost the entire length of the slender, drooping branches. Very handsome. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Lemoine (*Philadelphus lemoinei*). Pearly white flowers with a wonderful fragrance. Very choice. 2 to 2½ ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Mont Blanc (*Philadelphus, Mt. Blanc*). A dwarf sort, producing an abundance of very large, fragrant flowers. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 \$6 50
18 to 24 in. 60 5 00

Virginal (*Philadelphus, Virginal*). Very large, double, white flowers in June, sometimes during the summer on new shoots. A handsome, erect shrub. One of the best. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10.

Zeyher (*Philadelphus zeyheri*). A lower-growing variety than Coronarius. White flowers. Each 10

4 to 5 ft. \$1 25 \$11 00
3 to 4 ft. 1 00 9 00
2 to 3 ft. 75 6 50

NINEBARK

Common Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*). 10 ft. White flowers in June along the strong, wide-spreading, recurving branches. Fine in shady places.

Each 10
6 to 8 ft. \$1 25 \$10 00
5 to 6 ft. 75 6 00

PEARL BUSH

Exochorda grandiflora

Grows 10 ft. Leaves grayish green. Flowers white, 2 inches across, six to ten in a raceme, in May.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1 00 \$8 00
2 to 3 ft. 75 6 00

PLUM

Flowering Plum (*Prunus triloba*). 10 ft. A vigorous-growing shrub or small tree with delightful light pink double flowers thickly set on the slender branches in May. Each 10

5 to 6 ft. \$1 50 \$13 50
3 to 4 ft. 1 00 8 00

SPECIAL OFFERS FOR BORDER PLANTINGS

We herewith offer three collections of Deciduous Shrubs for Border Planting. They consist of plants from 2 to 5 feet tall, in a variety of flower color and form, blooming period, leaf characteristics, ultimate height, and fruit-bearing sorts attractive to birds. A suggestive Planting Plan will be furnished with each group. Since we shall vary the selection of varieties and furnish sorts most suitable for individual locations and conditions, we do not here specify the varieties to be used. In ordering, tell us the exposure, whether sunny or shady; the type of soil, gravelly, loamy or clayey, moist or dry; and any other factor. We will make a selection which will best fit your own conditions.

PRIVET

California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). 8 ft. A well-known hedge plant with dark glossy leaves. The most beautiful Privet, slightly tender in northern New England. For hedge work use one for every linear foot.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$0 35 | \$2 70 | \$15 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 25 | 1 80 | 12 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 20 | 1 50 | 10 00 |

Ibolum Privet (*Ligustrum ibolum*). 8 ft. A hybrid, it has the beauty of the California with the hardness of the Ibotia Privet. This is the coming Privet for rugged climates. For hedges, use one for every linear foot.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$0 50 | \$4 00 | \$27 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 40 | 3 00 | 21 00 |

Ibota Privet (*Ligustrum ibota*). 8 ft. Bushy; very hardy. Leaf medium size, flat-green. For hedges, use one for every linear foot.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$0 50 | \$4 00 | \$27 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 40 | 3 00 | 18 00 |

Regel Privet (*Ligustrum ibota regelianum*). 5 ft. A low, spreading variety of the preceding that makes an exceptionally broad hedge. Plant 18 to 24 inches apart.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 ft. broad.... | \$0 70 | \$6 00 | \$45 00 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. broad.... | 60 | 5 00 | 39 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. broad.... | 50 | 4 00 | 33 00 |

QUINCE

Flowering Quince (*Cydonia japonica*). 6 ft. Spreading spiny branches. Orange-scarlet flowers in April and May. Showy and beautiful.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|-----|
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$0 90 | \$8 00 | |
| 18 to 24 in. | 75 | 6 50 | |

ROSE

This list of Roses includes only the species and a few of their botanical varieties, suitable for planting in shrub borders. Some very fine new sorts have come into notice lately, the best of which are included here. These wild roses have an indefinable charm and grace of habit. Roses for Rose-Gardens and Cut-Flower purposes will be found on pages 44 to 46.

Hugonis Rose (*Rosa hugonis*). 6 ft. Arching branches. Large, single, yellow flowers in June. Well fruited. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Border Group No. 1

80 Shrubs for Border Planting. Twelve varieties of our selection, for a three-row border 100 feet long. \$50

Border Group No. 2

60 Shrubs for Border Planting. Ten varieties of our selection, for a three-row border 75 feet long. \$38

Border Group No. 3

40 Shrubs for Border Planting. Eight varieties of our selection. This will make a three-row border 50 feet long. \$26



Swamp Rose

Rose, continued

Japanese Rose (*Rosa multiflora japonica*). 8 ft. Long, drooping branches. Flowers single, white, profuse in June. Red fruit attracts birds.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$0 60 | \$4 80 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 50 | 4 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 40 | 3 30 |

Prairie Rose (*Rosa setigera*). 8 ft. Long, arching branches. Flowers large, single, deep pink in June and July. Heavily fruited, attracts birds.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$0 75 | \$5 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 60 | 4 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 50 | 4 00 |

Redleaf Rose (*Rosa rubrifolia*). 6 ft. Pink flowers borne freely on erect branches in June. Dark crimson foliage, shaded blue. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Rugosa Rose (*Rosa rugosa*). 5 ft. Branches erect or slightly spreading. Leaves small, dark, and glossy. Flowers single, pink, from June to October. Large hips are decidedly ornamental, also attract birds.

| | Each | 10 |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$0 60 | \$5 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 50 | 4 50 |

White Rugosa Rose (*Rosa rugosa alba*). 5 ft. White-flowering form of the preceding. Each

| | Each | 10 |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$0 75 | \$6 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 60 | 5 00 |

Swamp Rose (*Rosa palustris*). 5 ft. Erect shrub. Single pink flowers, 2 inches in diameter, from June to August. Well fruited. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Sweetbrier Rose (*Rosa rubiginosa*). 6 ft. Bright pink flowers in small clusters along the slender branches in June. The young foliage is very fragrant. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Wichurian Rose (*Rosa wichuraiana*). Creeping and climbing. Valuable for embankments and stone walls. Foliage small, dark, glossy. Fragrant, pure white flowers in clusters from July. 2-yr., 60 cts. each \$5 for 10.

RHODORA

Rhodora canadensis

3 ft. A dwarf shrub resembling the azalea. Rose-purple flowers in May. Each

| | Each | 10 |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 15 to 18 in. | \$2 00 | \$18 00 |
| 12 to 15 in. | 1 60 | 15 00 |

SHADBLOW

Amelanchier canadensis

12 ft. Narrow habit, sometimes grows to small tree. White flowers in racemes in May. Maroon-purple fruit in June and July. A very handsome native tree adapted for planting on rough slopes and at the edge of woods. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

SHRUB ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon)
Hibiscus syriacus

12 ft. A strong, branching shrub or small tree, blooming in late July and August when most shrubs are not in flower. Fine for planting in back borders.

Ardens. Double; bluish-pink.

Anemonæflorus. Double; white.

Douche de Feu. Semi-double; violet-red.

Duchesse de Brabant. Double; pink.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double; white; strong grower.

Lady Stanley. Double; bluish-white.

Snowstorm (*H. totus albus*). Single; pure white.

3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10

SIBERIAN PEA

Caragana arborescens

12 ft. Dense, erect shrub of attractive habit. Bark green. Leaves compound, with small rounding leaflets. Small yellow flowers in June. Seed borne in pods, like peas.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$2 50 | |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 2 00 | \$18 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 75 | 6 00 |

SILVERBELL

Great Silverbell (*Halesia tetraptera*). 20 ft. Open-branched, often grown tree-shaped. White bell-shaped flowers in racemes in May.

| | Each | 10 |
|-------------|--------|----|
| 8 to 10 ft. | \$2 50 | |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 2 00 | |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 1 50 | |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 1 25 | |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 1 00 | |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 75 | |

SMOKE TREE

Common Smoke Tree (*Rhus cotinus*). 12 ft. Small, thread-like, grayish purple flowers in large panicles in June and July, give the bush an indefinite, hazy, smoky appearance. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.



Spirea, Anthony Waterer

SNOWBALL

Common Snowball (*Viburnum opulus sterile*). 12 ft. Large, globose heads of white flowers in May and June. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

Japanese Snowball (*Viburnum tomentosum plicatum*). 8 ft. Spreading branches. White flowers in large, globose balls. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

SNOWBERRY

Common Snowberry (*Symporicarpos racemosus*). 5 ft. Slender branches, slightly drooping at tips. Very small pink flowers in terminal spikes from June to September. Fruit snow-white, waxy, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch diameter, during fall. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

SPIREA

Anthony Waterer Spirea (*Spiraea bumalda*, *Anthony Waterer*). 3 ft. Compact, many-stemmed. Narrow leaves. Bright crimson flowers in flat corymbs, borne freely in July and August. Excellent for foundation use, for front row of borders, and as a dwarf flowering edging hedge. For hedges, plant one for every lineal foot.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 18 to 24 in. | \$0 60 | \$5 00 | \$40 00 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 50 | 4 00 | 30 00 |

Bridalwreath Spirea (*Spiraea prunifolia*). 6 ft. Great masses of tender white flowers cover the graceful branches in May. A popular shrub. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$48 per 100.

Fortune Spirea (*Spiraea fortunei*). 4 ft. Large, loose panicles of pink flowers in June. Grows upright. Foliage purplish in color.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--------------|--------|--------|-----|
| 15 to 18 in. | \$0 60 | \$5 00 | |
| 12 to 15 in. | 50 | 4 00 | |

Froebel Spirea (*Spiraea froebeli*). 4 ft. Similar to the preceding, but a little stronger growing; also hardier in severe climates. Valuable for small flowering hedge. Space one foot.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$0 60 | \$5 00 | \$36 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 50 | 4 00 | 30 00 |

Spirea, continued

Garland Spirea (*Spiraea arguta*). 6 ft. One of the best Spireas. Feathery foliage and masses of white flowers in May.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------|--------|--------|-----|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$0 75 | \$6 50 | |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 60 | 5 00 | |

Korean Spirea (*Spiraea trichocarpa*). See "New and Rare Plants," page 6.

Striped Spirea (*Spiraea superba*). 4 ft. A low-growing variety with pinkish white flowers in June and July. Branches are striped dark brown.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|----------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 2 1/2 ft. | \$0 60 | \$5 00 | \$40 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 50 | 4 50 | 36 00 |

Thunberg Spirea (*Spiraea thunbergii*). 5 ft. Spreading or arching branches with feathery foliage and small white flowers in May. Very graceful.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$1 00 | \$7 50 | \$54 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 75 | 6 00 | 45 00 |

Vanhoutte Spirea (*Spiraea vanhouttei*). 8 ft. Bushy, many-stemmed shrub with graceful, arching branches. Leaves small, dark. Small white flowers in little umbels cover the branches in May and June. Widely used, it merits still greater use. A wonderfully beautiful hardy shrub useful in foundations, borders, hedges, and even as specimens. For hedges, space 18 inches.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$0 75 | \$6 00 | \$45 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 60 | 5 00 | 33 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 50 | 4 00 | 27 00 |

White Japanese Spirea (*Spiraea japonica ovalifolia*). 3 ft. Dense, many-stemmed. Small white flowers in broad, flat, or slightly rounding corymbs in July. For flowering hedge, space one foot. 15 to 18 in., 50 cts. each, \$3.60 for 10.

SUMMER SWEET

Clethra alnifolia

6 ft. Long spikes of cream-white, fragrant flowers throughout the season. Smooth, sharply toothed foliage. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

SUMAC

Fragrant Sumac (*Rhus canadensis*). 3 ft. Spreading, aromatic shrub, with small yellow flowers in early spring. A good cover plant for dry, rocky banks. Each 10

| | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft..... | \$1 00 | \$9 00 |
| 18 to 24 in..... | 75 | 6 50 |

Shining Sumac (*Rhus copallina*). 25 ft. A vigorous shrub or small tree with dark glossy foliage which changes in fall to a brilliant color. Greenish white flowers in large panicles. Each 10

| | | |
|------------------|--------|----|
| 2 to 3 ft..... | \$0 75 | 60 |
| 18 to 24 in..... | | |

Smooth Sumac (*Rhus glabra*). 15 ft. Fine for color effect in autumn on account of its large clusters of crimson seeds and the showy scarlet color of its foliage. Each 10

| | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| 4 to 5 ft..... | \$0 75 | \$6 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft..... | 60 | 5 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft..... | 50 | 4 00 |

Cutleaf Smooth Sumac (*Rhus glabra lacinata*). 15 ft. Handsome foliage deeply and finely cut. In other respects much like the preceding variety. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

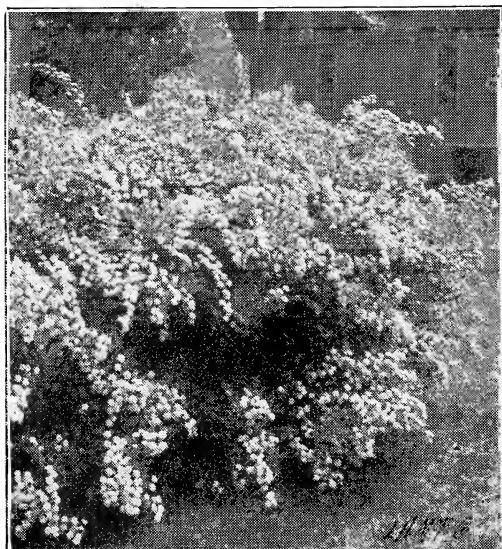
Cutleaf Staghorn Sumac (*Rhus typhina lacinata*). 25 ft. One of the most brilliant colored of all. Deeply cut foliage. Each 10

| | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| 4 to 5 ft..... | \$0 90 | \$7 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft..... | 70 | 6 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft..... | 60 | 5 00 |

SWEETSHRUB

Common Sweetshrub (*Calycanthus floridus*). 5 ft. Leaves broad, dark, attractive. Flowers like miniature pineapples, 1½ inches long, chocolate brown; spicy fragrance; from June to August.

| | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| Each | 10 | |
| 2 to 3 ft..... | \$0 75 | \$6 00 |
| 18 to 24 in..... | 60 | 5 50 |



Spiraea Vanhouttei. See page 34.



Arrow-wood Viburnum

TREE SPIREA

Sorbaria arborea glabrata

A vigorous, handsome shrub with long panicles of white flowers in July and August. 18 ft. high. The foliage is very attractive. Each 10

| | | |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 4 to 5 ft..... | \$1 25 | \$11 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft..... | 1 00 | 9 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft..... | 75 | 7 00 |

VIBURNUM

Arrow-wood Viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum*). 15 ft. Erect-stemmed, bushy. White flowers in cymes in June. Bluish black fruit. Each 10

| | | |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft..... | \$1 25 | \$10 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft..... | 90 | 7 50 |

Common Snowball (*Viburnum opulus sterile*). 10 ft. Large snowball-like flowers, produced in May and June. Very striking variety. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

Cranberry Bush (*Viburnum americanum*). 12 ft. Open branched. Leaves large, maple-like. Large cymes of white flowers in May and June. Scarlet fruits appear in July and remain all fall and winter. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10.

Doublefile Viburnum (*Viburnum tomentosum*). 8 ft. One of the most decorative Viburnums. Felty leaves. Flat racemes of white flowers, followed by red berries changing to bluish black. Each 10

| | | |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft..... | \$1 25 | \$11 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft..... | 1 00 | 8 00 |

Nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*). 20 ft. Narrow habit, slender branches. Large leaves assume brilliant scarlet color in fall. Broad cymes of white flowers in June. Blue-black fruit holds all winter. Each 10

| | | |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 5 to 6 ft..... | \$1 25 | \$10 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft..... | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft..... | 75 | 6 50 |

Viburnum, continued

European Cranberry Bush (*Viburnum opulus*). 12 ft. White flowers in panicles, followed by red berries. Large, healthy foliage. A fine shrub for specimen or mass planting. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Siebold Viburnum (*Viburnum sieboldi*). 10 ft. Vigorous, stout branches, covered by unusual long, thick, glossy green leaves and panicles of white flowers. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$1.00 \$9.00
18 to 24 in. 75 7.00

Wayfaring Tree (*Viburnum lantana*). 15 ft. Loose and open habit. Leaves large and of leathery texture. Cymes of white flowers in June. Fruit red, changing to black. Each 10

4 to 5 ft. \$1.25 \$10.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.00 8.00
2 to 3 ft. 75 6.50

Withe-rod (*Viburnum cassinoides*). 6 ft. A slender, upright-growing variety, with dull green leaves. White flowers in June, followed by dark blue fruit in the fall. Each 10

3 to 4 ft. \$1.25 \$10.00
2 to 3 ft. 90 7.50

WINTERBERRY

Common Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*). 8 ft. Particularly attractive for its bright scarlet berries, which remain until midwinter. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. \$1.00 \$9.00
18 to 24 in. 75 6.50

WITCH-HAZEL

Common Witch-Hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*). 15 ft. Loose, open habit. Strong, broad foliage. Small, bright yellow flowers in November, scattered along branches. One of the best of our native shrubs.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$1.00 \$8.00
2 to 3 ft. 75 6.50

WEIGELA

Eva Rathke Weigela (*Weigela, Eva Rathke*). 3 ft. Brilliant crimson, bell-shaped flowers, appearing nearly all summer. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Pink Weigela (*Weigela rosea*). 6 ft. Old-fashioned shrub. Pink, bell-shaped flowers in June.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$0.75 \$6.00
2 to 3 ft. 60 5.00

Variegated Weigela (*Weigela rosea variegata*). 4 ft. Light rose flowers in June. Leaves dark green with white edges. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

ZENOBIA

Zenobia pulverulenta. See "New and Rare Plants," page 10.

BIRD-LIFE is a desirable feature of the well-planted landscape and we suggest the use of the berry-bearing shrubs wherever possible. We present two groups, either of which may be planted as groups or worked into the shrub border.

Bird Group No. 1

50 Berry-bearing Shrubs for \$30

5 Japanese Barberry. 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.
5 Red Chokeberry. 3 to 4 ft.
5 Coralberry. 2 to 3 ft.
5 Gray Dogwood. 3 to 4 ft.
5 Red-twig Dogwood. 4 to 5 ft
5 Manchurian Honeysuckle. 3 to 4 ft.
5 Nannyberry. 4 to 5 ft.
5 Japanese Rose. 3 to 4 ft.
5 Prairie Rose. 4 to 5 ft.
5 Wayfaring Tree. 2 to 3 ft.

Bird Group No. 2

25 Berry-bearing Shrubs for \$15

5 Arrow-wood. 3 to 4 ft.
5 Black Chokeberry. 3 to 4 ft.
5 Cranberry Bush. 2 to 3 ft.
5 Swamp Rose. 2 to 3 ft.
5 Winterberry. 2 to 3 ft.



Weigela rosea

Experience has proved that it is unprofitable to plant any but the best grade of Nursery Stock. The cost of transportation, the cost of planting and after care—whether paid in money or physical effort—are too great to lay out on plants that will fail to fulfill their purpose.

Hedges

Protective Hedges

Twenty-five or more plants of one variety and size at the 100 rate

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergi*). Low, dense, bushy. Leaves small, roundish, turn brilliant red in autumn. Crimson-scarlet berries nearly all winter. Attracts birds. The best plant for a small but sturdy protective hedge. Shears well. Plant one per linear foot.

| | 10 | 100 |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ ft. | \$4 00 | \$27 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 2 50 | 18 00 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 2 00 | 12 00 |
| 12 to 15 in. | 1 50 | 9 00 |

Amur Privet (*Ligustrum amurense*). A very fine, rugged, protective hedge plant. Develops into a strong, tall, broad hedge. Shears perfectly. Plant one every foot. 4 to 5 ft., \$5.50 for 10, \$39 per 100.

California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). The most popular Privet. Makes beautiful, narrow, medium to tall hedge. Leaves glossy and dark. Somewhat tender in severe exposures. Withstands heavy shearing. Plant one per foot.

| | 10 | 100 |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$2 70 | \$15 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 80 | 12 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 1 50 | 10 00 |

Ibota Privet (*Ligustrum ibota*). Very hardy. Makes a broad, dense, medium-tall hedge. Shears perfectly. Plant one every foot.

| | 10 | 100 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$4 00 | \$27 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 3 00 | 18 00 |

Ibolium Privet (*Ligustrum ibolium*). A cross between the California and the Ibota Privet, it combines the hardiness of Ibota with the beauty of the California. Succeeds under the heaviest shearing. Plant one every foot.

| | 10 | 100 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$4 00 | \$27 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 3 00 | 21 00 |

Lodense Privet (*Ligustrum lodense*). A compact, dwarf, bushy Privet, very desirable for low hedges or borders. It is almost evergreen, as the dark green leaves persist until far in the winter.

| | 10 | 100 |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 2½ ft. | \$5 50 | \$36 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 4 50 | 30 00 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 3 50 | 25 00 |

Regel Privet (*Ligustrum ibota regelianum*). A low, spreading variety of Ibota. Makes an exceptionally broad low hedge. Plant 18 to 24 inches apart.

| | 10 | 100 |
|---------------------|--------|---------|
| 2½ to 3 ft. broad. | \$6 00 | \$45 00 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. broad. | 5 00 | 39 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. broad. | 4 00 | 33 00 |

Amur Bush Maple (*Acer ginnala*). Dense, strong, many-branched. Makes an extra-tall, bushy hedge. Foliage turns brilliant red in fall. Plant one every 2 feet.

| | 10 | 100 |
|------------|---------|----------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$17 50 | \$150 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 12 50 | 100 00 |

Flowering Hedges

Oftentimes where a formally trimmed hedge is not required, a hedge of Flowering Shrubs is desirable. For good flower effect these should be trimmed but lightly, and soon after the end of the blooming period. We suggest the following varieties:

Flowering Quince (*Cydonia japonica*). Spreading, spiny branches. Orange-scarlet flowers in April and May. Showy and beautiful. Makes a medium-sized hedge. Space 18 inches apart. 18 to 24 in., \$6.50 for 10, \$50 per 100.

Anthony Waterer Spirea (*Spiraea bumalda*, *Anthony Waterer*). Makes a beautiful low edging hedge. Compact, many-stemmed. Narrow leaves. Bright crimson flowers in flat corymbs, borne freely in July and August. Plant one for every lineal foot.

| | 10 | 100 |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 18 to 24 in. | \$5 00 | \$40 00 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 4 00 | 30 00 |

Froebel Spirea (*Spiraea froebeli*). Similar to the preceding, but a little stronger growing and hardier. in severe climates Space one foot.

| | 10 | 100 |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$5 00 | \$36 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | 4 00 | 30 00 |

Vanhoutte Spirea (*Spiraea vanhouttei*). Bushy, many-stemmed shrub with graceful, arching branches. Leaves small, dark. Little white flowers in small umbels cover the branches in May and June. Makes a medium to tall hedge. Space 18 inches apart.

| | 10 | 100 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$6 00 | \$45 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 5 00 | 33 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 4 00 | 27 00 |

White Japanese Spirea (*Spiraea japonica ovalifolia*). Dense, many-stemmed. Small white flowers in broad, flat, or slightly rounding corymbs, in July. Space 1 foot. 15 to 18 in., \$3.60 for 10, \$30 per 100.

ROSE HEDGES

Very dainty flowering hedges are obtained by using the Polyantha Roses, sometimes called Baby Ramblers. While not of a rugged, protective nature, they make a beautiful small edging hedge, and are excellent for edging the rose-garden. Space 18 inches apart. Shear lightly in early spring. We offer the six following varieties at \$9 for 10, \$80 per 100.

Baby Rambler. Pink.

Cecile Brunner. Pearly pink.

Erna Teschendorff. Bright red, semi-double.

Katharina Zeimet. White.

Miss Edith Cavell. Dark red.

Mrs. W. H. Cutbush. Pink.

Evergreen Hedges

Hedges of moderate-sized Evergreens are very effective as a protective hedge next to the sidewalk or surrounding a formal garden. These, of course, should be heavily sheared. For this purpose we list below the three best varieties of Evergreens.

Large Evergreen Hedges, for use as a screen or windbreak, are valuable and attractive. If interested in this type, write us stating the purpose for which they are wanted, the space available, size desired, whether large for immediate effect, or small, to grow on for future effect. We shall be pleased to recommend and quote varieties and sizes to fit the specific need.

EVERGREENS FOR SMALL HEDGES

American Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*).

| | 10 | 100 |
|------------------|---------|----------|
| 3 to 4 ft. tall. | \$40 00 | \$360 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$33 00 | \$300 00 |

Ware Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis wareana*).

| | 10 | 100 |
|--------------|---------|----------|
| 2 to 2½ ft. | \$40 00 | \$360 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | \$33 00 | \$300 00 |

Canada Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*).

| | 10 | 100 |
|--------------|---------|----------|
| 2 to 2½ ft. | \$36 00 | \$330 00 |
| 18 to 24 in. | \$27 00 | \$250 00 |



Flowering Dogwood

Deciduous Trees

FLOWERING AND OTHERWISE ORNAMENTAL SORTS

This class of trees we have separated from shade trees. While, of course, these trees will provide some shade, various characteristics of their habits of growth prevent them from being shade trees of the first order. They are, however, distinctly beautiful and desirable as specimens, or to give height accent to borders.

The sizes immediately following the name are the usual sizes attained in this vicinity under average conditions. Many of the trees listed below attain much greater heights in their native habitats, but seldom do so in cultivation under ordinary conditions.

BIRCH

Canoe (Paper) Birch (*Betula papyrifera*). 60 ft. Large-growing, loose head. Chief attraction is the pure white color of the bark, appearing after the tree arrives at a height of about 12 feet. 5 to 6 ft., \$2 each.

Cutleaf Weeping Birch (*Betula pendula gracilis*). 60 ft. Pyramidal, open head. Bark white. Branches droop gracefully. Leaves deeply cut. Each

| | | |
|------------------|-------|--------------|
| 6 to 8 ft. | ..... | \$4 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | ..... | 3 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | ..... | 2 50 |
| Large specimens. | ..... | \$6 to 15 00 |

European White Birch (*Betula alba*). 40 ft. The silvery white bark and spray-like branches make this a very effective tree in winter. Foliage triangular, assuming rich tints in autumn. Each 10

| | | | |
|------------|-------|--------|---------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | ..... | \$2 00 | \$18 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | ..... | 1 50 | 12 50 |

Yellow Birch (*Betula lutea*). 60 ft. One of the most valuable forest trees. Bark silvery gray or light orange. Foliage turns into a blaze of gold in autumn. Each 10

| | | |
|-------------|-------|--------|
| 8 to 10 ft. | ..... | \$3 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft. | ..... | 2 50 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | ..... | 2 00 |

CERCIDIPHYLLUM (Katsura Tree)

See "New and Rare Plants," page 8.

CATALPA

Umbrella Catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides nana*). Globe-shaped head, surmounting a bare trunk. Leaves heart-shaped, attractive. 3-yr. heads on 5 to 6-ft. stems, \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

CORKTREE

Saghalien Corktree (*Phellodendron sachalinense*). 50 ft. This is the most satisfactory and hardiest species, forming a tall trunk with a broad crown. Dark brown bark, young branches reddish brown, dull green foliage. Each 10

| | | | |
|--------------|-------|--------|---------|
| 14 to 16 ft. | ..... | \$4 00 | \$36 00 |
| 12 to 14 ft. | ..... | 3 50 | 30 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | ..... | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | ..... | 2 50 | 21 00 |

CRAB, FLOWERING

A class of Crab-Apples noteworthy for the beauty of their flowers, similar in form to apple-blossoms, and borne during May. Ordinarily they attain an ultimate height of from 15 to 25 feet. Only a few sorts form fruits, which are of little or no value as food, but are frequently beautifully colored and borne in great profusion so that they attract many birds. The Flowering Crabs are excellent accents in hedge or border plantings and look especially well in groups of three or more.

Crabs, continued

are decidedly beautiful and worth-while, and should be given a place in every garden. When mature they have a branch-spread wide enough to cast a large area of shade. They are usually dug with ball of earth and burlapped, particularly in the larger sizes.

Arnold Crab (*Malus arnoldiana*). A popular variety with showy semi-double pink blossoms in early spring. Attractive yellow fruits in fall. Each

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| 5-ft. specimen | \$5 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 2 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 50 |

Bechtel Crab (*Malus ioensis plena*). One of the best. Flowers double, delicate pink; resemble small roses. This is one of the finest ornamental trees. Few or no fruits are produced. Each 10

| | | |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$2 00 | \$18 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 50 | 13 50 |

Carmine Crab (*Malus atrosanguinea*). Single flowers, crimson outside, deep pink inside. A splash of color when in bloom. Each 10

| | | |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$3 50 | \$33 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 2 50 | 22 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 50 | 13 50 |

Double Pink Chinese Crab (*Malus spectabilis riversi rosea plena*). Double deep pink blooms borne in great profusion. Very beautiful. Each 10

| | | |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$2 50 | \$22 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 50 | 13 50 |

Japanese Flowering Crab (*Malus floribunda*). Flowers single, deep rose-pink, early, appearing before the leaves. Fruit small, yellow and red. An old standby and still good. Each 10

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$4 50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 3 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 2 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 50 |

Parkman Crab (*Malus parkmanii*). Semi-double, deep pink or rosy red flowers produced in great abundance, followed by very showy reddish pea-sized fruit in fall. Each 10

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$2 50 | \$22 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 50 | 13 50 |
| Large specimens | \$5 to \$10 each. | |

Purpleleaf Crab (*Malus atropurpurea*). Single deep pink flowers. Foliage purplish red, during flowering period, giving a most unique and pleasing two-tone color effect. Each

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$3 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 2 50 |

Redvein Crab (*Malus niedzwetzyana*). Semi-double flowers, beautifully flushed warm rose. Very ornamental and taller growing than most varieties.

Crabs, continued

Prices of Redvein Crab

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$3 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 2 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 2 00 |

Sargent Crab (*Malus sargentii*). See "New and Rare Plants," page 8.

Scheidecker Crab (*Malus scheideckeri*). Double blooms, rose-pink inside, deep pink outside; very free-blooming. Each 10

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 6 to 7 ft. | \$3 50 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 3 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 2 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 2 00 |

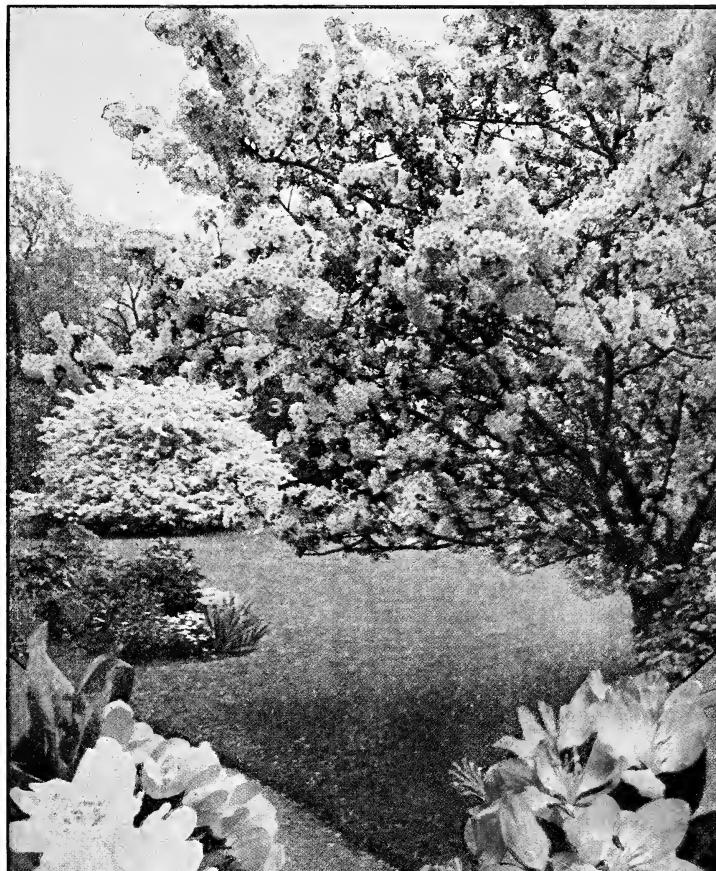
Siberian Crab (*Malus baccata*). Spreading tree, with bright green leaves and pure white, fragrant flowers. Fruit yellow spotted red. Lower growing, spreading variety. Each 10

| | | |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$4 00 | \$36 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 3 00 | 27 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 2 50 | 22 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 2 00 | 18 00 |

Tea Crab (*Malus theifera*). See "New and Rare Plants," page 8.

Wild Sweet Crab (*Malus coronaria*). Flowers rose-pink, sweet-scented. Each

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$4 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 3 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 2 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 2 00 |



Flowering Crabs



Mountain Ash

DOGWOOD

White-flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*). Small tree, rarely growing to 40 feet. Foliage turns dark red in autumn. Mass of showy white flowers in May. Very fine.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| Each | |
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$2 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 2 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 50 |

Double White-flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida plena*). A double-flowering form of the above. Each

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$5 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 4 00 |

Red-flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida rubra*). A variety of the preceding, bearing deep rose-colored flowers. 2 to 3 ft., \$5 each.

FRINGE

White Fringe (*Chionanthus virginica*). 20 ft. Long, smooth leaves. Large, loose, lacy, panicles of white flowers in May and June.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| Each | |
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$2 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 1 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 1 25 |

HAWTHORN

Usually dug with ball of earth and burlapped, particularly in the larger sizes. These are extremely useful for hedge plantings or dense, impenetrable borders, and individual trees develop into lovely specimens when isolated. They are handsome in swales or at the margin of the woods.

Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha splendens*). 15 ft. Bright scarlet, double flowers in May. 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50 each, \$33 for 10.

Hawthorn, continued

Thicket Hawthorn (*Crataegus coccinea*). 30 ft. Narrow habit when young, gradually expanding to broad, rounding head. Masses of small white flowers in May. Chiefly attractive for its large scarlet fruits, which appear in August and remain until late fall, unless sooner eaten by the birds.

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Each | 10 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$1 75 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 1 50 |
| Large specimens | \$5 to 10 00 |

Washington Hawthorn (*Crataegus cordata*). 30 ft. Forms broad, round head when mature. Leaves small, dark, with 3 to 5 lobes. Small white flowers in large, loose corymbs in May and June. Fruit small, crimson, abundant. Desirable. Each

| |
|------------|
| 10 |
| 5 to 6 ft. |
| 4 to 5 ft. |
| 3 to 4 ft. |

HONEY LOCUST

Gleditsia triacanthos

A rapid-growing tree that reaches 75 feet in height. Very useful as a specimen tree or for tall hedges. Delicate foliage.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| Each | 10 |
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$1 50 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 1 25 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 1 00 |

LARCH

European Larch (*Larix europaea*). 50 ft. Generally conical in habit. Although it drops its leaves, it closely resembles an evergreen such as the spruce. Leaves are needles of light green, with soft feathery effect.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| Each | 10 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | \$4 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 3 50 |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 2 50 |

LOCUST

See *Acacia* and *Honey Locust*.

MAPLE

Amur Bush Maple (*Acer ginnala*). 15 ft. Many-branched bush form. Leaves small, with 3 to 5-pointed lobes, turn brilliant pinkish red in autumn.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| Each | 10 |
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$2 50 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 2 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 1 50 |

MOUNTAIN ASH

A family of very handsome small trees, attaining about 30 feet. When mature they give a fair amount of shade. Foliage compound, with 11 to 17 long narrow leaflets, rich dark green. Very small white flowers in large, broad corymbs in May and June. Principal attraction is the showy fruit during late summer and fall, borne in large corymbs, color bright red to orange-red, which attract birds. Very desirable.

American Mountain Ash (*Sorbus americana*). Large corymbs of small, bright red fruits.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| Each | 10 |
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$2 25 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 1 75 |

European Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*). Large corymbs of large scarlet fruits. Each

| |
|------------|
| 10 |
| 6 to 8 ft. |
| 5 to 6 ft. |

Mountain Ash, continued

| | | |
|--|-------|---------|
| Japanese Mountain Ash (<i>Sorbus commixta</i>). Similar to the preceding. Foliage has a tendency to remain rather later in fall than other sorts. | Each | 10 |
| 6 to 8 ft. .... | ..... | \$2 75 |
| 5 to 6 ft. .... | ..... | 2 25 |
| | | \$21 00 |

MULBERRY

Teas' Weeping Mulberry (*Morus alba pendula*).
Umbrella-shaped, gracefully drooping. Leaves
light green, deeply lobed. Fruit reddish purple,
edible. 2-yr. heads on 5 to 6-ft. stems, \$3.50 each.

PEAR

Chinese Sand (*Pyrus calleryana*). See "New and
Rare Plants," page 9.

PLUM (Ornamental)

Purple-leaf Plum (*Prunus cerasifera pissardi*).
15 ft. Small bluish-white flowers. Dark, wine-red
fruit. Rich dark purple foliage. 4 to 5 ft., \$2 each,
\$18 for 10.

POPLAR

Chinese Poplar (*Populus simoni fastigiata*). See
"New and Rare Plants," page 9.

Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra italicica*). 60 ft.
Well-known, narrow, columnar tree. Remains
branched to the ground and is fast-growing. Ideal
for a screen in narrow spaces. Each

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| 10 to 12 ft. .... | ..... | \$2 00 | \$18 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft. .... | ..... | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft. .... | ..... | 1 25 | 10 00 |

WILLOW

Babylon Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*).
30 ft. A splendid, well-known sort for formal effect.
Wavy, olive-green foliage borne on drooping, slender
branches. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each, \$14 for 10.

Golden Willow (*Salix vitellina aurea*). 30 ft.
Particularly interesting in winter on account of its
golden yellow branches. Grows into a large tree
with short, thick trunk. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11
for 10.

Laurel Willow (*Salix pentandra*). 25 ft. Broadly
pyramidal habit. Leaves dark and glossy, laurel-
like. Handsome. Valuable for screens. 6 to 8 ft.,
\$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Shade Trees

This list includes those types of deciduous trees which are pre-eminently shade trees, due to the way the branches grow, the type of leaf, or the rapidity with which they develop a broad head. They may be used also as specimen trees about the lawn or in the shrub border giving them plenty of space to develop to their full proportions.

Shade Trees should be sufficiently spaced along the street that their tops will meet only when mature. A table of minimum distances for varieties is provided on this page. On the lawn, they may be purposely placed close together to good effect, so that the branches intermingle and provide broad shade.

When placing trees near the house, do not set them too close. It is not the sun-rays striking the windows directly which cause the greatest discomfort, but the rays which strike the lawn and are reflected into the house. Set the trees to cast their shadows on the ground a few feet away from the house.

In planting small shade trees as street trees, it is advisable to use either a wooden or a wire protector about the trunk for several years to prevent damage to the bark or accidental breaking. Care should be taken to remove it, however, before it interferes with the growth of the tree.

ASH

Green Ash (*Fraxinus lanceolata*). 60 ft. Fine
pyramidal head with light, bright green foliage making
an excellent park or street tree. Each

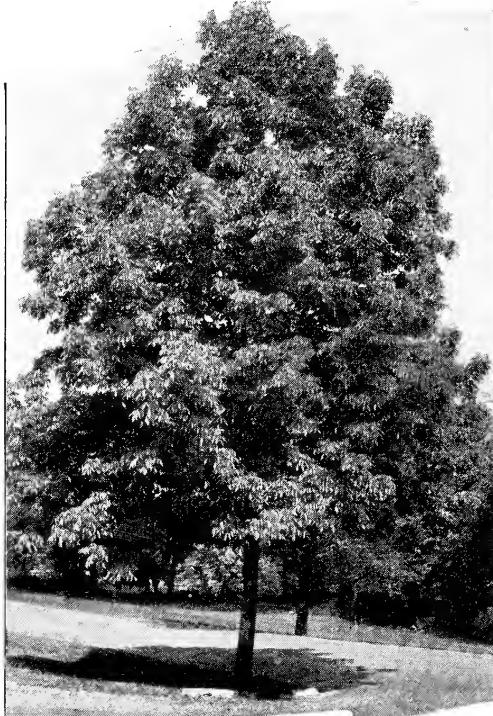
| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| 10 to 12 ft. .... | ..... | \$2 50 | \$22 50 |
| 8 to 10 ft. .... | ..... | 2 00 | 18 00 |

White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*). 80 ft. Pyramidal head when young, developing into broad, rounded, wide-spreading shape as it matures. Leaves compound, with long, narrow leaflets which turn yellow and purple in autumn. An excellent street tree of splendid habit and fairly rapid growth.

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Each | 10 |
| 10 to 12 ft. .... | ..... |
| 8 to 10 ft. .... | ..... |
| 6 to 8 ft. .... | ..... |

Minimum Distances for Planting
Street Trees

| | | | |
|-------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| Ash..... | 35 ft. | Maple..... | 40 ft. |
| Beech..... | 35 ft. | Oak..... | 40 ft. |
| Elm..... | 50 ft. | Tulip Tree..... | 35 ft. |
| Linden..... | 35 ft. | | |



White Ash



Maples on the lawn

BEECH

American Beech (*Fagus americana*). 80 ft. Handsome, symmetrical tree, branches ascending, bark light gray. Foliage large, strong, heavily veined, dark green above, yellowish green underneath, turns bright yellow in autumn. Usually



Sugar Maple. See page 43

Beech, continued

grown with the branches left on well to the ground, making a beautiful specimen. By removing the lower branches they make excellent shade trees, good for street use.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|
| 16 to 20 ft. | \$22 00 | \$200 00 |
| 14 to 16 ft. | 18 00 | 170 00 |
| 12 to 14 ft. | 15 00 | 140 00 |
| Larger specimens | \$30 to | 50 00 |

CATALPA

Common Catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*). 30 ft. Loose, irregular head. Very large leaves provide good shade. Bears creamy white flowers with brown spots, followed by brown seed-pod from 6 to 20 inches long. A rapid growing tree for quick shade.

| | Each | 10 |
|-------------------|--------|---------|
| 10 to 12 ft. | \$2 00 | \$18 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 1 25 | 10 00 |

ELM

American Elm (*Ulmus americana*). 100 ft. The native Elm, with wide-spreading, arching branches. Fine street tree for wide streets.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------------|--------|---------|
| 8 to 10 ft. | \$2 75 | \$25 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 2 00 | 18 00 |

American Vase-shaped Elm. A selected form of the American Elm, which is particularly valuable for its symmetrical vase-like shape. 8 to 10 ft., \$3.75 each, \$35 for 10.

Moline Elm. 80 ft. A new type of Elm. Perfectly hardy, upright and rapid growing. Ideal for street or lawn planting. Large leaves. 8 to 10 ft., \$3.75 each, \$35 for 10.

LINDEN

American Linden (*Tilia americana*). 80 ft. Tall, spreading tree. Large, broad, heart-shaped foliage. Small, yellow, fragrant flowers in July. A good street tree. Each 10

| | | |
|-------------|--------|---------|
| 8 to 10 ft. | \$3 00 | \$27 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 2 00 | 18 00 |

European Linden (*Tilia cordata*). 60 ft. Broad head. Small, broad, heart-shaped leaves. Small flowers, sweet-scented. Excellent street tree. Each

| | | |
|--------------|--------|--|
| 12 to 14 ft. | \$5 50 | |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 4 50 | |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 3 50 | |

MAPLE

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*). 60 ft. The best of all shade trees for both lawn and street use. Broad, dense head, covered with large, heavy, dark rich green leaves. Each 10

| | | |
|-------------|--------|---------|
| 8 to 10 ft. | \$4 00 | \$37 50 |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 2 75 | 25 00 |

Large specimens \$8 to 75 00

Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*). 60 ft. A valuable tree for street or park planting, and particularly useful for wet situations. Dense, fine-lobed, unequally toothed green foliage, turning bright scarlet in autumn. Each 10

| | | |
|-------------|--------|---------|
| 8 to 10 ft. | \$3 50 | \$33 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 2 75 | 25 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 2 25 | 20 00 |

Schwedler Purple Maple (*Acer platanoides schwedleri*). 60 ft. A form of Norway Maple, with leaves bright red in spring, changing to dark purplish green. 5 to 6 ft., \$4 each, \$36 for 10.

Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*). 80 ft. Rapid-growing, branches slightly drooping at ends when mature. Leaves light green, silvery on under side. A good street tree. Each 10

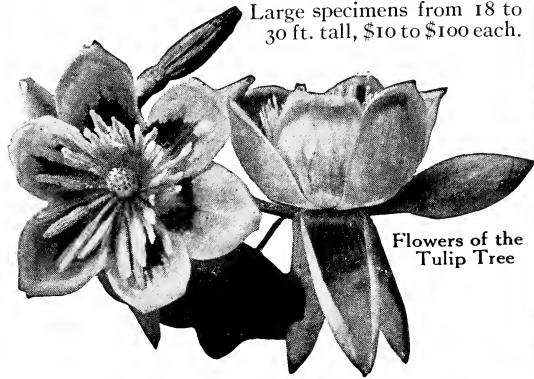
| | | |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 14 to 16 ft. | \$5 00 | \$45 00 |
| 12 to 14 ft. | 4 00 | 36 00 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 3 00 | 27 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 1 75 | 15 00 |

Cutleaf Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum wieri*). A form of the preceding, with branches still more drooping at ends. Leaves deeply cut, giving feathery effect. 8 to 10 ft., \$3 each, \$27 for 10.

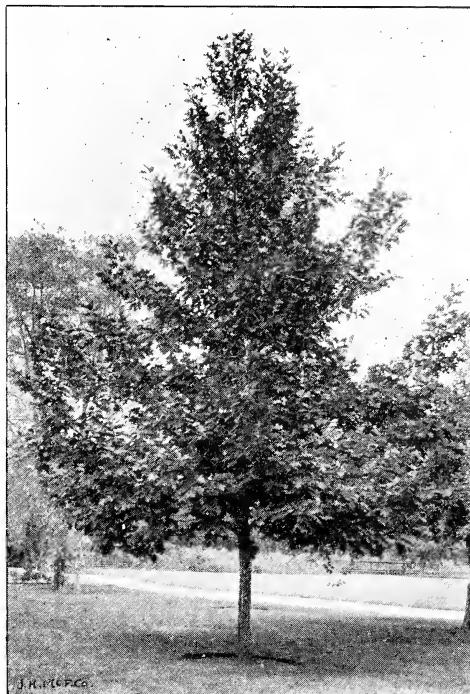
Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*). 80 ft. Very symmetrical. Narrow when young, finally developing a broad head. Leaves medium size, light green. Excellent for street use. Each 10

| | | |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 14 to 16 ft. | \$7 50 | |
| 12 to 14 ft. | 6 00 | |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 5 00 | |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 2 50 | \$24 00 |

Large specimens from 18 to 30 ft. tall, \$10 to \$100 each.



Flowers of the
Tulip Tree



J.H. Miller

Red Oak

OAK

Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*). 80 ft. Develops broad, conical head. Dark bark. Leaves dark green in summer, dark red in fall. Excellent street tree.

| | | |
|------|--------------|--------|
| Each | 10 to 12 ft. | \$6 00 |
| | 8 to 10 ft. | 4 50 |
| | 6 to 8 ft. | 3 50 |
| | 5 to 6 ft. | 3 00 |

Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*). 80 ft. Pyramidal head. Bark dark. Leaves deeply cut, lobes irregularly pointed. Good street tree. Each

| | | |
|------------|--------|--|
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$4 00 | |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 3 50 | |

Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*). 80 ft. Rapid-growing tree, with bright, shining green foliage 6 to 8 inches long, deeply lobed, turning to a fine scarlet shade in autumn. 6 to 8 ft., \$4.50 each, \$42 for 10.

White Oak (*Quercus alba*). 80 ft. Develops into broad, spreading head. Bark light gray. Leaves cut, forming round-pointed lobes. Each 10

| | | |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 10 to 12 ft. | \$6 00 | \$55 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 4 50 | 42 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 3 00 | 27 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 2 50 | 22 50 |

TULIP TREE

Liriodendron tulipifera

90 ft. Pyramidal habit. Leaves broad. Flowers tulip-shaped, greenish yellow with orange markings. Good street tree. This is one of the noblest of all American trees, assumes perfect, symmetrical shape naturally, and quickly attains imposing proportions. Each

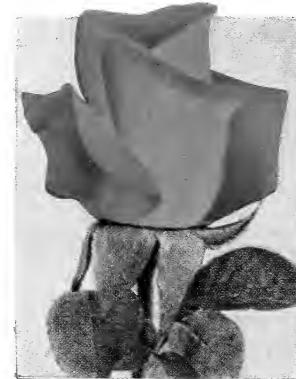
| | | |
|------------|--------|--|
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$1 50 | |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 1 25 | |



Columbia



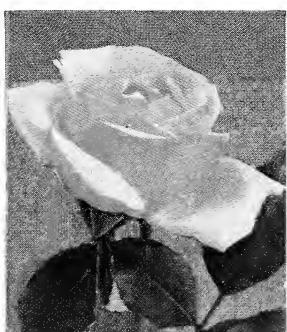
Frau Karl Druschki



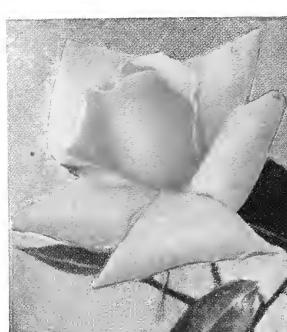
General MacArthur



Ophelia



Radiance



Mme. Edouard Herriot

Bush Roses for the Garden

Out of the thousands of known varieties of Bush Roses, only a few dozen are of superior merit. We have purposely reduced our list to a small number. It contains varieties which will give the whole range of color to be found among Roses, and by its brevity prevents confusion in selection. Our list has been carefully compounded from some of the old, proved sorts as well as the best of the newer introductions.

Roses prefer a rich, loamy soil, with a fair moisture content—but not wet. They will, however, succeed remarkably in ordinary soils. The use of highly nitrogenous manures is apt to cause mildews and blights, unless counterbalanced by commercial fertilizers containing high proportions of phosphoric acid and potash. Roses are surface feeders—do not plant them too deep. Space them about 2 feet apart.

The abbreviations in parentheses, following the names, refer to the classes to which they belong, and are explained as follows:

AB., Austrian Briar

HR., Hybrids of *Rosa rugosa*

HP., Hybrid Perpetual

HT., Hybrid Tea

H.Pol., Hybrid Polyantha (Dwarfs)

The Roses we offer are all 2-year No. 1, field-grown stock. Price, \$1 each, \$9 for 10 of a kind

Cecile Brunner. H.Pol. Very dainty little buds and flowers of pearly pink and white. Charming for cutting.

Columbia. HT. Beautifully formed flowers of clear, light pink, darkening with age, borne by a healthy plant on good stems for cutting.

Conrad F. Meyer. HR. A very vigorous plant often attaining 10 to 12 feet. Flowers pale silvery pink of beautiful form.

Erna Teschendorff. H.Pol. Very bright crimson flowers in large clusters. The plant is dwarf, continuous-blooming, and very bushy.

F. J. Grootendorst. HR. A strong bush of the Rugosa type, which makes an excellent hedge. The flowers are small, fringed, bright crimson, produced in clusters all season long.

Francis Scott Key. HT. A very fine, double flower of very large size, and rich crimson shades. A superb bloom at its best.

Frau Karl Druschki. HP. A very vigorous plant producing exquisite, pure white flowers continuously. The blooms are large.

General Jacqueminot. HP. An old favorite rich crimson Rose of delightful fragrance and profuse bloom in early summer.

General MacArthur. HT. Splendid bright red flowers, very freely produced throughout the season. Regarded as one of the best reds.

Gruss an Teplitz. HT. A very large, bushy plant, bearing clusters of beautiful crimson flowers all season. Good for backgrounds or specimens. One of the freest blooming of all.

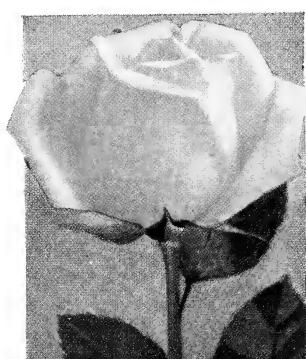
Hadley. HT. Very beautifully formed flowers of rich shining crimson with velvety shades. A favorite variety which originated at Hadley in this state.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. HT. Perfectly formed flowers of pure white, tinted lemon in the center. An old, well-liked variety.

Katharina Zeimet. H.Pol. Perhaps the best of the bushy, cluster-blooming type with white flowers. Very hardy and a profuse bloomer.



Gruss an Teplitz



Mme. Caroline Testout



Francis Scott Key

Bush Roses for the Garden, continued

Killarney Queen. HT. Exquisite long buds and delightful flower of sparkling pink. Splendid massed in a bed of all one kind.

Killarney White. HT. Similar to Killarney Queen except that the flowers are pure, snowy white. One of the best of its color.

La France. HT. An old, favorite, very double, silvery pink variety of most delicious fragrance.

La Marne. H.Poly. Dainty, single pink flowers in large clusters, very freely produced. Charming as a dwarf everblooming hedge.

Los Angeles. HT. Flame-pink, gold, and other tints of indescribable richness adorn this beautiful, very fragrant variety.

Miss Edith Cavell. H.Poly. Compact little plants with brilliant double flowers in large clusters. One of the most intensely red Roses of the Polyantha group.

Mme. Caroline Testout. HT. Large flowers of shining, light pink, produced in abundance on healthy, strong-growing bushes.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. HT. Gorgeous orange-red buds and shrimp-pink flowers of very brilliant shades. One of the brightest and showiest of all Roses.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. HP. A vigorous, summer-flowering, very hardy Rose with light pink flowers of good size and excellent form.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. HT. A low-spreading bush with charming little flowers of buff-yellow and fawn, very freely produced.

Mrs. John Laing. HP. Erect plants with glorious, cup-like flowers of soft pink. Very fragrant, and blooms continuously.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. HP. Fine, light pink, very double flowers freely produced throughout the season on robust plants.

Mrs. W. H. Cutbush. H.Pol. A low, bushy plant similar to Baby Dorothy with clusters of sparkling pink flowers.

Ophelia. HT. Elegantly formed flowers of pale pink and gold changing to white in hot weather. A very popular sort.

Paul Neyron. Gigantic double and very fragrant blooms of rich rose-pink. One of the most widely planted and showiest of Roses.

Persian Yellow. AB. A shrub of considerable vigor, producing small, semi-double, deep yellow flowers along the branches in late spring. An old favorite variety.

Prince Camille de Rohan. HP. Very dark, almost maroon flowers of rather small size but very double and very sweet. A favorite.

Radiance. HT. Strong-growing and very free-blooming, producing large, globular flowers of two delicately contrasted shades of pink.

Red Radiance. HT. Similar to Radiance in all respects except that it is shining light crimson.

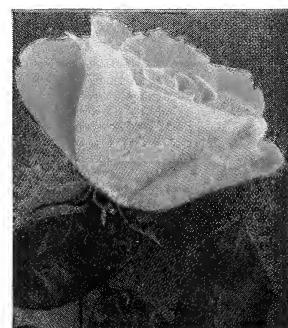
Sir Thomas Lipton. HR. Strong growth often reaching 10 to 12 feet. Blooms continuously; flowers double and white. Very hardy and fine for backgrounds and borders.

Sunburst. HT. Fawn-yellow with a rich orange tint. The plant is small but the flower stems are long and wiry.

Ulrich Brunner. HP. A vigorous, erect plant bearing very large bright crimson flowers in early summer in greatest profusion.



Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria



Killarney Queen



Mrs. Aaron Ward

CLIMBING ROSES

For arches, pergolas, fences, walls and trellises

Explanation of Abbreviations: HM., Hybrid Multiflora; HW., Hybrid Wichuraiana



Dorothy Perkins growing on porch

2-yr. field-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10 of a kind

American Pillar. HW. Exceedingly vigorous growth, bearing gigantic clusters of rosy pink flowers with large white centers. Very fine.

Blue Rambler (Veilchenblau). HM. Clusters of red-violet buds, opening to purplish rose flowers which rapidly turn steel-blue. Pretty with white or pale yellow varieties. A most unusual color.

Climbing American Beauty. HW. Large, very fragrant flowers of bright carmine-red, beautifully shaped, and borne in tremendous abundance. One of the choicest climbers.

Crimson Rambler. HM. Immense clusters of glowing scarlet-red flowers produced most profusely. The plant is very strong.

Dorothy Perkins. HW. A rapidly growing climber with slender, very long canes and clusters of dainty pink flowers.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. HW. Flowers pale pink of the finest Hybrid Tea form, with good stems for cutting, borne on a vigorous climber.

Excelsa. HW. Very vigorous plant, bearing a great profusion of small, bright rose-red flowers in clusters. Has largely superseded the old-fashioned Crimson Rambler.

Gardenia. HW. Soft yellow buds which open to large flowers of faint cream and white. Very beautiful foliage and vigorous growth.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. HW. Brilliant scarlet double flowers of excellent size and form. The showiest and brightest climbing rose.

Purity. HW. Very large, cupped flowers of pure, snow-white, very freely produced on a strong, hardy climber.

Silver Moon. HW. One of the most vigorous of all climbing Roses with very large, semi-double flowers of pure white and gold.

Tausendschön. HM. An excellent almost thornless Rose with large clusters of flowers varying from rich pink to creamy white.

White Dorothy. HW. Similar to Dorothy Perkins except that the flowers are pure white. If anything it is a better grower.

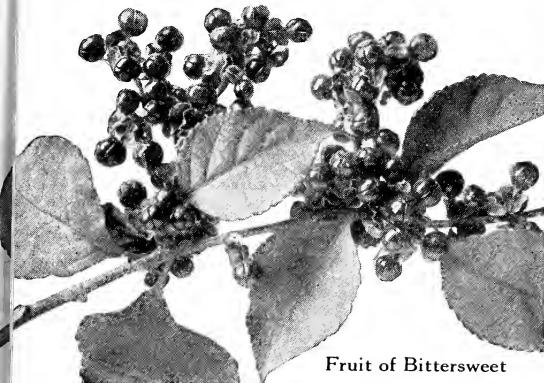


Paul's Scarlet Climber

DECIDUOUS VINES

Vines have not been given the attention that they deserve. For hiding sharp corners of buildings, for ornamenting the back-porch lattice, for concealing or softening harsh architectural faults, and for providing a general bower-like effect, Vines are supreme. Little need be said of their effective placing. Look over the home landscape with a critical eye—a few minutes' study will reveal many spots which would be vastly improved by Vines.

These sorts are mostly strong climbers usually requiring a trellis, lattice, or wire support, over which to climb.



ACTINIDIA

Bower Actinidia (*Actinidia arguta*). A vigorous, climbing plant with large, very beautiful leaves and greenish yellow, fragrant flowers. A fine climber. 3-yr., \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

AKEBIA

Fiveleaf Akebia (*Akebia quinata*). Slender-stemmed. Small leaves divided into five lobes. Flowers 1 inch broad, rosy purple, in May. Dark purple fruit.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 3 yrs..... | \$0 75 | \$6 50 |
| 2 yrs..... | 60 | 5 50 |

BITTERSWEET

American Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*). Strong, arching, drooping, trailing branches. Orange fruits in autumn lasting well into the winter. Cut and kept in receptacles without water the branches make excellent long-lasting winter decorations.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 5 yrs..... | \$1 00 | \$8 00 |
| 4 yrs..... | 90 | 7 50 |
| 3 yrs..... | 75 | 5 00 |

Oriental Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*). A more free-fruiting type. Fruit orange, opening so as to show the crimson seed. Very showy. Both song and game birds feast on these fruits.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 5 yrs..... | \$1 00 | \$8 00 |
| 4 yrs..... | 90 | 7 50 |
| 3 yrs..... | 75 | 5 00 |

CLEMATIS

Sweet Autumn Clematis (*Clematis paniculata*). Small, white, sweet-scented flowers cover the vine in late summer and early fall. A rapidly growing and very graceful vine. 2 yrs., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Virgin's Bower (*Clematis virginiana*). A slender, rapid-growing vine which quickly covers a large surface with a dense mat of green. The flowers are white, starry, and come in cloud-like profusion in late summer. Fragrant. One of the finest vines. 2 yrs., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Large-Flowering Hybrid Clematis

Henryi. Creamy white.

Jackmani. Purple.

Mme. Baron Veillard. Soft pink.

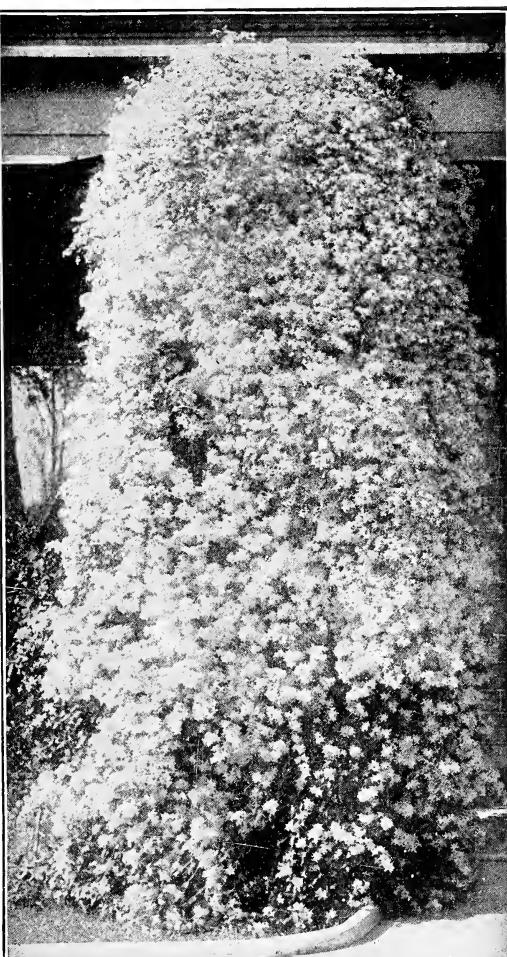
Ramona. Light blue.

2-yr., pot-grown plants, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

CREEPER

Engelmann Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia engelmanni*). An improved form of the well-known Woodbine or Virginia Creeper. Clings to walls very tenaciously. Fall foliage brilliant to deep red.

| | Each | 10 |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 3 yrs..... | \$0 60 | \$4 50 |
| 2 yrs..... | 50 | 3 50 |



Clematis paniculata

Creeper, continued

Japanese Creeper (Boston Ivy) (*Ampelopsis tricuspidata*). Leaves 4 to 10 inches broad, five-pointed, glossy dark green, with excellent fall color.

| | Each | 10 |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| 3 yrs. | \$0 75 | \$7 00 |
| 2 yrs. | 60 | 4 50 |

Porcelain Creeper (*Ampelopsis heterophylla*). Vigorous growing, with smooth, toothed, shining green leaves. Fruits lilac, green, and bright blue. Very beautiful in autumn. 3 yrs., 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Virginia Creeper (Woodbine) (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). A rapid and high-climbing vine. Foliage rich crimson in autumn.

| | Each | 10 |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| 3 yrs. | \$0 60 | \$4 50 |
| 2 yrs. | 50 | 3 50 |



Virginia Creeper

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE

Aristolochia siphon

A stout climber with giant, heart-shaped leaves and curious brownish purple flowers shaped like a pipe. Makes a dense shade quickly. Each

| | 10 |
|-------------|--------|
| 5 yrs. | \$2 00 |
| 3 yrs. | 1 25 |

FLEECEVINE

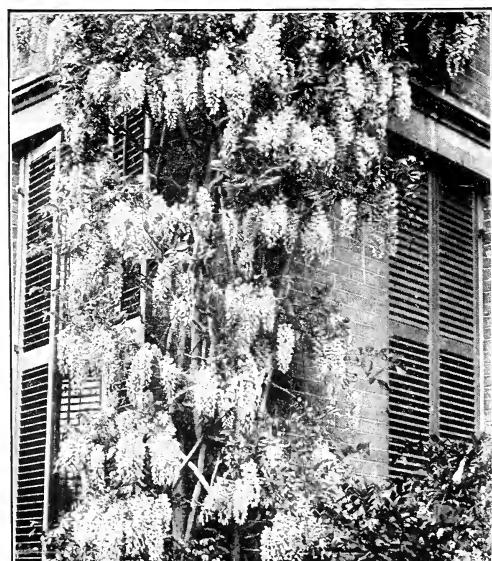
Chinese Fleecevine (*Polygonum auberti*). Rapid-growing with small, bright green leaves and sprays of delicately beautiful lace-like flowers. Delightful. 2 yrs., \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

HYDRANGEA

Climbing Hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*). A rugged, large-leaved climber with flat clusters of fragrant white flowers. A rare and very choice vine. 2 yrs., 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

HONEYSUCKLE

Hall Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica halliana*). Leaves small, elliptical, dark green, almost evergreen. Yellow and white flowers in summer and fall. Black fruits. 3 yrs., 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.



Chinese Wisteria

MATRIMONY VINE

Chinese Matrimony Vine (*Lycium chinense*). Half-vine, half-shrub, vigorous climber. Purple, star-shaped flowers. Long scarlet fruits. Each

| | 10 |
|-------------|--------|
| 4 yrs. | \$0 60 |
| 3 yrs. | 50 |

\$4 80

4 00

EVERGREEN VINES

Particularly useful for covering masonry, brick, or concrete walls, and outside chimneys.

IVY

English Ivy (*Hedera helix*). Fine-branched. Leaves somewhat pentagon-shaped, dark green, slightly white-veined, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches broad. Very beautiful, but tender in central and northern New England. Pot-grown plants:

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------|--------|--------|-----|
| 2-ft. tops..... | \$0 75 | \$6 50 | |
| 18-in. tops..... | 60 | 5 50 | |

Baltic Ivy (*Hedera helix baltica*). See "New and Rare Plants," page 11.

WINTER CREEPER

A family of slow-or medium-growing plants. Habit of growth is variable. If planted in a mass without support, they make a dense ground-cover; if planted alone, they grow into bush form; if planted next to a trellis or wall, they climb.

Winter Creeper (*Euonymus radicans*). Fine-branched. Leaves 1 inch long.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------|--------|--------|-----|
| 3 yrs..... | \$0 75 | \$6 00 | |
| 2 yrs..... | 60 | 5 00 | |

Bronze Winter Creeper (*Euonymus radicans colorata*). A fine new sort with bronzy red leaves in winter. Introduced by the Arnold Arboretum. 2 yrs., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Baby Winter Creeper (*Euonymus radicans minimus*). Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Branches very slender. 4 yrs., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Bigleaf Winter Creeper (*Euonymus radicans vegetus*). Leaves round, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. Each

| | 10 | 100 |
|------------|--------|---------|
| 3 yrs..... | \$1 00 | \$8 00 |
| 2 yrs..... | | 75 6 00 |

Glossy Winter Creeper (*Euonymus radicans carrierei*). Glossy leaves 1 to 2 inches long. The strongest climber.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------|--------|---------|-----|
| 3 yrs..... | \$1 00 | \$8 00 | |
| 2 yrs..... | | 75 6 00 | |

Sharpleaf Winter Creeper (*Euonymus radicans acuta*). A low, climbing variety with small, sharply pointed, serrated leaves. 4 yrs., \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Silveredge Winter Creeper (*Euonymus radicans argenteo-marginatus*). Leaves 1 inch long, silvery white margins. 2 yrs., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

PLANTS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

EMBANKMENT PLANTINGS

Almost all of the small and medium-growing deciduous shrubs are suitable for ordinary banks, but for very steep banks the following sorts are particularly desirable.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Coralberry (*Symporicarpos vulgaris*).

Drooping Forsythia (*Forsythia suspensa*).

Described in list of Deciduous Shrubs.



Winter Creeper covering masonry wall

VINES

American Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*).

Oriental Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*).

Hall Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica halliana*).

Described in the List of Vines.

ROSES

Wichurian Rose (*Rosa wichuraiana*).

For description, refer to Rose Species in list of Deciduous Shrubs.

EVERGREENS

While not suited to the steepest banks, the following varieties are good on the average slope of not over 30 degrees. The sorts mentioned below are described in the list of Dwarf and Slow-growing Evergreens.

Common Spreading Juniper (*Juniperus communis depressa*).

Pfitzer's Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*).

Savin Juniper (*Juniperus sabina*).

Tamarix Savin Juniper (*Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia*).

Mugho Pine (*Pinus montana mugho*).

Dwarf Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata nana*).

Spreading Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*).

GROUND-COVERS FOR SHADY PLACES

Japanese Spurge (*Pachysandra terminalis*). Erect plant developing into a mat 8 to 10 inches high. Small white flowers. Plant at least four for each square foot.

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3 yrs..... | \$0 50 | \$3 00 | \$21 00 |
| 2 yrs..... | 40 | 2 50 | 18 00 |

Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*). The well-known "Trailing Myrtle." Glossy dark leaves. Blue flowers. Plant one every square foot. 2 yrs., 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10, \$15 per 100.



Hardy Perennials

This class of plants has deservedly become increasingly popular in recent years—no landscape or garden is complete unless it contains perennials. Our complete list contains several hundred varieties and is given in full in our seasonal price-lists. Copies will be mailed upon request.

The list presented herewith is a synopsis of the better sorts, some the so-called "old-fashioned" flowers, others of more recent introductions—all are beautiful and desirable. A selection from this list will afford continuous bloom in a wide assortment of colors from early spring to late fall.

Do not expect to make effective plantings by choosing one or two of a large number of varieties. Better results are obtained by massing together several plants of each kind. It is also cheaper to do so as the rate for five or more of a kind is substantially cheaper than the three rate—from 10 to 20 per cent less.

We list our perennials by the botanical names, since perennials are more widely known by botanical names than by common English names.

Included in this list are many sorts useful in Rock-Gardens. These are marked with an asterisk (*).

Most of these perennials are strong, 2-year, field-grown plants, or divisions of equal size. A few which prefer special treatment are pot-grown. In the flower-garden, Hardy Perennials should be planted from 1 to 2 feet apart; an average of 18 inches is good.

NOTE.—Where no each price is given, one plant will be charged at one-half the three rate

***ACHILLEA millefolium rosea.** *Pink Yarrow.* Rosy pink flowers in compact heads. Fine for borders and cut-flower. Finely cut, rich green leaves. 18 in. June to October. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

A. ptarmica, The Pearl. White flowers on slender stems, fine for cutting. Good for massing or edging. 2 ft. July to October. A very pretty effect can be produced by interplanting it with masses of violet petunias. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***A. tomentosa.** *Woolly Yarrow.* An edging or rock-plant with woolly foliage and bright yellow flowers. 8 to 10 in. July to September. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

ACONITUM autumnale. *Autumn Monkshood.* Dark blue flowers in spikes. Good for shady places. An effective late blooming plant useful for garden display and cutting. 4 to 5 ft. September and October. \$1.50 for 3; \$4 for 10.

A. fischeri. *Azure Monkshood.* Large, dark blue flowers on short spikes. One of the choicest. 2 to 3 ft. September and October. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

A. napellus. *Aconite.* Long spikes of large, dark blue flowers. A splendid variety. 3 to 4 ft. July and August. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

A. napellus, Sparks. *Sparks Aconite.* Very deep blue flowers. Tall growing and branching. 4 to 5 ft. July to October. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.

***ALYSSUM saxatile compactum.** *Dwarf Goldentuft.* A rock or edging-plant covered with bright yellow, fragrant flowers early in the summer. 1 ft. April to June. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

ANCHUSA italicica, Dropmore. *Dropmore Bugloss.* Large, gentian-blue flowers. An improved variety of the type. 4 to 5 ft. May to June. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

A. myosotidiflora. *Siberian Bugloss.* Graceful, pale blue forget-me-not-like flowers. Large, handsome leaves. 10 to 12 in. May and June. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

ANEMONE japonica rubra. *Japanese Anemone.* Bright rosy red flowers in large sprays. 2 ft. and more. Late summer and fall. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

A. japonica alba. *White Japanese Anemone.* A little more robust than the preceding, with white flowers. 3 ft. and more. Late summer and fall. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

A. japonica, Lady Ardilaun. Pure white flowers, with overlapping petals. 2 to 3 ft. Fall. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

A. japonica, Mt. Rose. Very large, double, rose-pink flowers. Free flowering. 3 ft. September to November. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.50 for 10.

A. japonica, Prince Heinrich. Reddish pink, double flowers of excellent size. 2 to 3 ft. Late summer and autumn. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.50 for 10.

A. japonica, Queen Charlotte. Glowing pink, semi-double blooms. A most attractive sort. 3 ft. Late summer and fall. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

A. japonica rosea superba. Delicate silvery rose-colored flowers. 2 ft. Fall. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. *Yellow Camomile.* Rich golden yellow, daisy-like flowers 1 to 2 inches across. 2 to 3 ft. June to November. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.



Anemone japonica

***AQUILEGIA cærulea.** *Colorado Columbine.* Long-spurred flowers of blue and white. 1 to 1½ ft. May to July.

***A. chrysanthia.** *Golden Columbine.* Bright yellow flowers with long, slender spurs, borne profusely. 3 ft. June to August.

***A. formosa truncata (californica).** *California Columbine.* Red and yellow flowers of great brilliance. 1 to 2 ft. May to July.

All Aquilegias, 3 for 90 cts., \$2.40 for 10

***ARABIS albida.** *Wall Cress.* Small white flowers in showy clusters. An edging or rock-plant. 6 to 9 in. May. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***A. alpina.** *Alpine Rock Cress.* One of the best rock-plants, producing a broad sheet of snowy bloom. 9 in. April and May. 75 cts. for 3, \$2.20 for 10.

ARMERIA. See Statice.

Early-flowering Dwarf Asters

***ASTER alpinus.** *Rock Aster.* A good rock-garden plant with large, daisy-like, showy purple flowers. 9 in. May.

***A. alpinus, Dark Beauty.** An excellent variety with darker, almost violet flowers. Not so tall. 6 in. May and June.

***A. himalaicus.** *Himalayan Aster.* An excellent rock-plant with light blue flowers of graceful form. 6 to 9 in. May and June.

Autumn-flowering Tall Asters

A. novæ-angliæ. *New England Aster.* A most beautiful native plant for mass effects. The clouds of snowy purple flowers are most attractive. 3 to 5 ft. August and September.

A. novæ-angliæ roseus. *Pink New England Aster.* A charming variation of the preceding, with flowers of varying shades of pink. Very lovely. 3 to 4 ft. August and September.

All above varieties of Asters, 3 for 75 cts., \$2.20 for 10



Hardy Asters



Aquilegia chrysanthia. See page 51

Choice Varieties of Hybrid Asters

Climax. A very fine variety with light blue flowers of giant size, illuminated by a bright yellow center. 4 to 5 ft. August to October.

Feltham Blue. A dwarfer sort which produces bright blue flowers in greatest profusion. 3 to 4 ft. August and September.

Japanese. Double and semi-double flowers of snowy white, produced freely on dwarf, bushy plants. 2 ft. September.

St. Egwin. Bright pink flowers of great beauty and charm. 3 to 4 ft. September and October.

All Hybrid Asters, 3 for 90 cts., \$2.40 for 10

Astilbe, Choice Varieties

All Astilbes are attractive throughout the whole season because of their neat habit and beautiful foliage.

Gloria. Dense, dwarf plants bearing big plumes of tiny, rich pink, feathery flowers. Most attractive in borders. 2 ft. July and August. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Meta Immink. Large, heavily feathered plumes of dark pink. A fine sort. 3 ft. July and August. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Queen Alexandra. Creamy pink plumes of graceful form. Early flowering. 2 ft. June and July. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Salland. A very tall and gigantic sort, with immense plumes of bright red flowers. 6 ft. July. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

W. E. Gladstone. Beautiful plumes of creamy white. A most charming variety. 2 ft. June and July. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

***AUBRIETIA deltoidea.** *Common Aubrieta.* A low rock-plant with grayish foliage buried in rosy purple flowers. 2 to 10 in. April and May. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***A. deltoidea bougainvillae.** *Bougainville's Aubrieta.* A dense little plant with light violet flowers. 4 in. April and May. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

BOLTONIA latisquama. *Violet Boltonia.* Large, showy heads of pale lilac-purple flowers. Fine for cutting. An attractive border plant. 4 ft. July to October. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***CAMPANULA carpatica.** *Carpathian Bellflower.* Large, bell-like flowers of rich blue. 9 in. June to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***C. carpatica alba.** A snowy white form of the above. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***C. carpatica turbinata.** *Top Bellflower.* A larger and more robust plant than the original species. Purple flowers. 2 ft. June. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***C. glomerata.** *Danes' Blood.* An erect, branching plant with clusters of narrow, blue, bell-like flowers. 1 to 2 ft. June and July. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

C. medium. *Canterbury Bells.* Delightful, well-known flowers for massing and general garden use. The erect bells vary from white through lavender to deep blue, and there is a rich pink variety. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

C. persicifolia. *Peachleaf Bellflower.* Large, purple, bell-shaped flowers on tall flower-spikes. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***C. rotundifolia.** *Harebell.* A rock-plant of great charm. Flowers bell-like and clear blue. 6 to 10 in. June to August.

***CENTAUREA dealbata.** *Persian Centaurea.* Large, purple flowers on good stems. A leafy, robust plant. 15 to 24 in. June to August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.



Campanula persicifolia

***Centaurea montana.** *Mountain Bluet.* Large flowers, like gigantic blue cornflowers, with reddish centers. 15 to 20 in. July and August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***CERASTIUM tomentosum.** *Snow-in-Summer.* Tufted, grayish plants with sheets of snowy white flowers. A most excellent rock-plant. 6 in. May and June. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***CERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides.** *Larpente Plumbago.* An attractive, dwarf, spreading plant for rockery or edging. Deep blue flowers. Shining green leaves turning reddish brown in fall. 6 to 9 in. August and September. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

Chrysanthemum, Hardy Fall-flowering

Autumn Glow. Flowers rosy red, large, and freely produced.

Boston. Bronzy yellow flowers in great profusion.

Brutus. Old-gold flowers of Pompon type.

Golden Pheasant. Bright orange-yellow flowers of excellent size.

Golden Queen. Delightful flowers of bright golden yellow.

Johnson's Favorite. Large flowers of warm, rosy pink.

Ruby Queen. Small, double, dark red flowers.

Victory. Large, showy flowers of pure white.

White Doty. Large, pure white flowers, creamy center. A tall grower. One of the best.

All Chrysanthemums above, 3 for 90 cts., \$2.40 for 10



Hardy Chrysanthemums

***CHrysanthemum arcticum.** *Arctic Chrysanthemum.* Large, white, daisy-like flowers on slender stems. 18 in. September and October. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

C. coccineum (*Pyrethrum roseum*). *Pyrethrum.* Early-blooming, daisy-like flowers in brilliant shades of pink and white. 18 to 24 in. May and June. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.

C. leucanthemum hybridum. *Improved Oxeye Daisy.* Vigorous, healthy plants with showy white flowers and golden yellow eye. 18 in. July and August. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

CIMICIFUGA foetida simplex. *Kamchatka Bugbane.* Slender racemes of densely packed creamy white flowers. Fine as cut-flower to be used with delphiniums. 3 to 6 ft. July. \$2.25 for 3; \$6 for 10.

C. racemosa. *Cohosh Bugbane.* For backgrounds in borders and in shady, moist places, it is one of the most effective plants. Long racemes of feathery white flowers. 4 to 6 ft. July to September. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.

CONVALLARIA majalis. *Lily-of-the-Valley.* Charming plants for edging or shady borders, with fragrant white bells on slender stems. 6 to 10 in. May and June. Clumps, \$1.50 for 3; \$4.50 for 10.

COREOPSIS grandiflora. *Big Coreopsis.* Very large, cosmos-like flowers of golden yellow. 18 in. June to September. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

C. verticillata. *Threadleaf Coreopsis.* Smaller flowers of lemon-yellow, and narrow thread-like foliage. 18 in. June to September. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.



Chrysanthemum coccineum (Pyrethrum)

Where no each price is given, one plant will be charged at one-half the three rate



Hardy Delphiniums

DELPHINIUM formosum. *Hardy Larkspur.* Beautiful spikes of rich blue flowers tinged with purple. 3 to 4 ft. June and July.

D. formosum, Belladonna. Slender stems with loose spikes of heavenly blue flowers of utmost beauty and charm. 3 to 4 ft. June to September.

D. formosum, Bellamosum. A dark blue form of Belladonna.

D. grandiflorum chinense. *Slender Larkspur.* Very large flowers of varying shades of blue. Slender growing and very decorative. 2 to 3 ft. June to August.

D., Gold Medal Hybrids. Handsome plants with bold spikes of single and double flowers in various shades of blue and violet. One of the very finest strains of this popular flower. 4 to 6 ft. June and July.

All Delphiniums above, 3 for 90 cts., \$2.40 for 10

DIANTHUS barbatus. *Sweet William.* Old-fashioned flowers with flat heads of fringed blooms of many colors. One of the finest plants for low borders or moderately high, brightly colored edgings. 12 to 18 in. June and July. 75 cts. for 3, \$2.20 for 10.

***D. deltoides.** *Maiden Pink.* Charming edging or rock-plants with grass-like foliage and tiny rosy flowers. 6 in. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***D. deltoides albus.** A white form of the Maiden Pink. Very charming. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

HARDY GARDEN PINKS

***Carmen.** Fragrant light pink flowers. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***Essex Witch.** Fringed; very bright pink. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***Homer.** Rich red, with a dark center. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***White Reserve.** Snowy white and very fragrant. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

Grenadin's Scarlet. Double; brilliant scarlet. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***DICENTRA eximia.** *Fringed Bleeding-heart.* Light green, fern-like foliage and sprays of rose-pink flowers. 18 in. May to August. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***D. formosa.** *Western Bleeding-heart.* Similar to the preceding but dwarfer. 15 in. April to August. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

D. spectabilis. *Bleeding-heart.* Showy, bold plants, long admired for their charming rose-pink flowers in drooping racemes. One of the typically "Old-Fashioned" flowers so much in demand nowadays. 18 to 24 in. May and June. \$2.25 for 3; \$7 for 10.

DICTAMNUS albus. *Gas Plant.* A strong border plant with white flowers. On summer evenings the flowers emit a vapor which is inflammable when lighted. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

DIGITALIS ambigua. *Yellow Foxglove.* Slender spikes of drooping yellow flowers marked with brown. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

D. purpurea. *Common Foxglove.* Splendid spikes of showy flowers in varying shades of light purple. One of the best perennials. 3 to 6 ft. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

D. purpurea gloxiniaeflora. *Gloxinia Foxglove.* An improved variety. Large flowers ranging from pure white to deep purple. 3 to 4 ft. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

ECHINOPS ritro. *Steel Globe Thistle.* Large, globular heads of blue flowers; thistle-like foliage. A handsome garden plant. 4 ft. July and August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

EUPATORIUM coelestinum. *Mistflower.* Delicate heliotrope-colored misty flower-heads on a bushy plant. Fine for mass planting. 2 ft. August and October. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

GAILLARDIA aristata grandiflora. Large flowers of crimson and gold borne throughout the season. 2 ft. July to Autumn. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. *Baby's Breath.* A fine border plant producing clouds of mist-like tiny flowers which are excellent for cutting. 2 to 3 ft. July and August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

G. paniculata fl.-pl., Bristol Fairy. A new, improved variety with larger pure white flowers, blooming much earlier. Very handsome. 3 ft. June to October. \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10.

HELENIUM autumnale. *Sneezewort.* Showy bright yellow flowers on erect plants. 3 to 4 ft. August and September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

H. autumnale, Riverton Gem. Old-gold flowers, becoming brownish red and copper. 4 to 5 ft. August and September. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

H. autumnale rubrum. Dark, blood-red flowers of great beauty and richness. 4 ft. September and October. \$1.20 for 3; \$3 for 10.

***HELIANTHEMUM chamaecistus cupreum** (*hyssopifolium cupreum*). A splendid rock-plant with tiny grayish leaves and large copper-colored flowers. 6 in. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***H. perfoliatum roseum.** Salmon-pink flowers on a fine rock-plant of trailing habit. 6 to 8 in. June to August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***H. halimifolium multiflorum.** *Morocco Sun Rose.* Spreading, mat-like growth and orange flowers. June to September. 90c. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

HEMEROCALLIS flava. *Lemon Lily.* Clear lemon-yellow flowers like lilies. Foliage ribbon-like and persistent. 2 to 3 ft. May and June. \$1.20 for 3; \$3 for 10.

H. thunbergi. *Japanese Day Lily.* Clear, rich yellow, scented flowers. 3 ft. June and July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***HEUCHERA sanguinea, Pluie de Feu.** Brilliant red flowers. Very free flowering. One of the best. 15 to 18 in. June and July. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

***IBERIS sempervirens.** *Evergreen Candytuft.* An excellent evergreen rock-plant covering itself with white flowers. 1 ft. May.

***I. sempervirens, Little Gem.** A miniature form of the preceding of most profuse blooming habit. 6 in. May.

***I. sempervirens, Snowflake.** An early blooming variety with somewhat larger pure white flowers.

All Ibe:is, 3 for 90 cts., \$2.40 for 10

ALPINE IRIS

These plants are 50 cts. each

***Blue King.** Royal blue with blackish tints.

***Blue Stone.** S. light violet-blue; F. deep violet-purple with a blue edge.

***Diana.** Sulphur-white.

***Sulphurea.** Pure sulphur color.

GERMAN IRIS

Amas. S. bright blue; F. velvety violet. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Caprice. S. rose-red; F. darker. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

German Iris, continued

Iris King. S. golden yellow; F. mahogany. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Juniata. S. and F. clear light blue. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Loreley. S. light yellow; F. carmine-purple, with light edge. 35 cts. each, \$2.70 for 10.

Monsignor. S. pale violet; F. blue, veined purple. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Pallida Dalmatica. S. and F. delicate blue. The finest Iris. 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.



German Iris, Amas

German Iris, continued

Perfection. S. light blue; F. blackish violet. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
Prosper Laugier. S. bronze; F. reddish brown. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
Quaker Lady. S. lavender-gray; F. blue and gold. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
Rhein Nixe. S. white; F. violet with light edge. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
Sherwin Wright. S. and F. rich golden yellow. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

JAPANESE IRIS

These plants are 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10

Aspasie. Single. Large, mauve-blue petals.
Astarte. Double. Rich, glowing violet.
Band of Clouds. Clear purple with white center.
Blue Belle. Dark, rich blue, with yellow center.
Double Blue Belle. Same color as Blue Belle, but has more petals.
Iso-no-Nami. Double. Gray-blue and gold.
Maple Cascade. Double. Crimson-purple, flaked white.
Purple and Gold. Double. Rich violet-blue.
Zama Forest. Double. White, faced with purple.

VARIOUS IRIS

**Iris cristata*. *Crested Iris*. Blue fringed and spotted yellow. 8 in. May. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
**I. pumila atroviolacea*. Rich violet-blue. Dwarf. Early. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.



Lilium regale

**Iris pumila cyanea*. Dark blue. Dwarf. Early. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.50 for 10.
**I. pumila*, *Bride*. Snowy white. Dwarf. Early. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

KNIPHOFIA uvaria pfitzeriana. *Bonfire Torch Lily*. Long spikes of orange-scarlet flowers shading to salmon. Very showy and very suitable for mass planting and cutting. 2 to 3 ft. August to October. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

LAVANDULA officinalis (vera). *Lavender*. Spikes of soft blue, very fragrant flowers. 18 in. July and August. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

LILIUM • Lily

During the past, the Lily has been sadly neglected. For beauty, delicacy, and dignity, no class of plants equals the Lily. It is our earnest belief, and we confidently predict, that in the near future the Lily will come into its own. The tide has already turned that way. Herewith we present a very fine assortment of Lilies. We expect to be able to offer additional sorts in our next catalogue.

LILIUM auratum. *Goldband Lily*. Gigantic flowers of waxy white, with maroon spots and a yellow band down the center of each petal. 4 to 6 ft. August. \$1.50 for 3; \$4 for 10.

L. canadense. *Canadian Lily*. Big, loose sprays of drooping, bell-like flowers of orange and scarlet. 4 to 6 ft. July and August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

L. candidum. *Madonna Lily*. Snow-white, trumpet-like flowers in spire-like spikes. 3 to 5 ft. June and July. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

L. carolinianum. *Carolina Lily*. Somewhat similar to the Canadian Lily, but a little smaller and has lighter flowers. 2 to 4 ft. July and August. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.

L. elegans. *Maroon Lily*. Erect, cup-like flowers of variable shades of orange, crimson, and maroon. 18 in. to 2 ft. July. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.

L. hansonii. *Hanson's Lily*. Small, thick-petaled Lilies of bright yellow and orange with dark spots. 18 to 24 in. June and July. \$2.25 for 3; \$6 for 10.

L. longiflorum. *Easter Lily*. Waxen white flowers of fine trumpet shape. 2 to 4 ft. June and July. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

L. longiflorum giganteum. *Giant Lily*. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

L. regale. *Royal Lily*. Enormous trumpet-like flowers of waxy texture, generally white, yellow within and stained purple on outside. 2 to 4 ft. July. \$1.80 for 3; \$5.50 for 10.

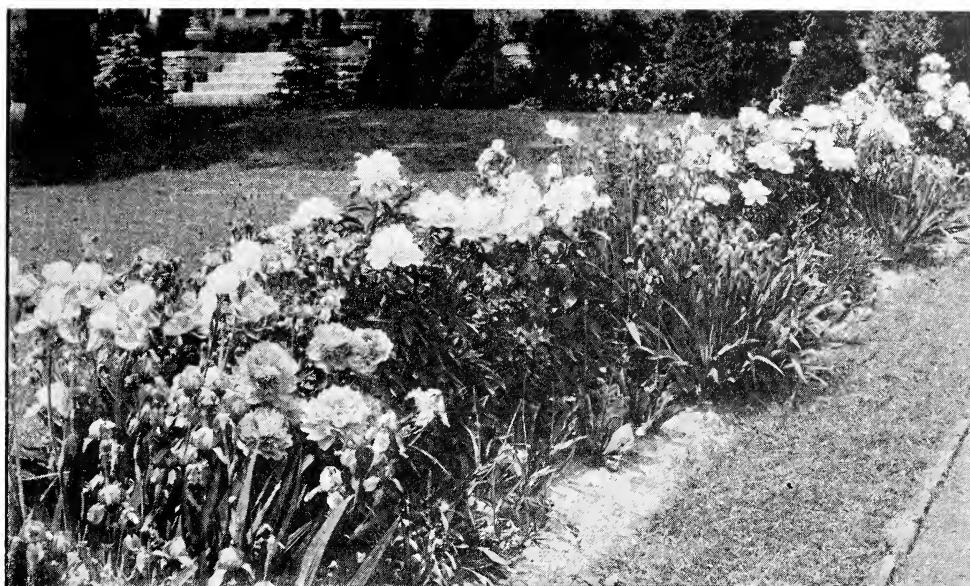
L. speciosum album. *White Speciosum Lily*. Snow-white, recurved flowers with faint dots and a slightly greenish stripe. 2 to 4 ft. August and September. \$2.25 for 3; \$6 for 10.

L. speciosum rubrum. *Red Speciosum Lily*. Pink with red dots and dark rose stripes. 2 to 4 ft. August and September. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

L. superbum. *Turk's Cap Lily*. Bright reddish orange and yellow flowers in a big, loose cluster. 3 to 6 ft. June and July. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

L. tigrinum. *Tiger Lily*. Orange spotted with brown. Very showy. 3 to 5 ft. July and August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

L. tigrinum flore-pleno. *Double Tiger Lily*. A double-flowering form of the above. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.



Border of Peonies and Irises

LOBELIA cardinalis. *Cardinal Flower.* Slender spikes of bright scarlet flowers. Good for swampy places. 18 to 24 in. July and August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

LUPINUS polyphyllus. *Washington Lupine.* Formal spikes of showy, pea-like flowers in blue and purple blended. 2 to 3 ft. June to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

MALVA moschata. *Musk Mallow.* Fragrant, rosily-tinted flowers in clusters. Fine for massing in borders. 2 ft. July to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

M. moschata alba. White, fragrant flowers. 2 ft. July to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

MONARDA didyma. *Oswego Beebalm.* Fragrant, brilliant scarlet flowers in large heads. 2 to 3 ft. June to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***MYOSOTIS scorpioides semperflorens.** *Dwarf Perpetual Forget-me-not.* Pale blue flowers in clusters. 10 in. June to August. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

PÆONIA · Peony

Albert Crousse. Very large white flowers of perfect rose form. 75 cts. each; \$6 for 10.

Couronne d'Or. White with a crown of yellow stamens in center. 75 cts. each; \$6 for 10.

Dorchester. Very large, heavy flowers of rich flesh-pink. 90 cts. each; \$8 for 10.

Duchesse de Nemours. Faintly yellow, paling to white. 90 cts. each; \$8 for 10.

Edulis Superba. Brilliant rose-pink. Very early and trustworthy. 75 cts. each; \$6 for 10.

Felix Crousse. Fine, glowing crimson with a satin sheen. \$1 each; \$9 for 10.

Festiva Maxima. Enormous wax-white flowers, with crimson flakes. 75 cts. each; \$6.50 for 10.

La Tendresse. Cream-white with red splashes. Very large and fine. \$1 each; \$9 for 10.

Pæonia, continued

La Tulipe. Lilac, paling to white, striped with crimson on the outer petals. 75 cts. each; \$6 for 10.

Louis Van Houtte. Dark crimson-purple. 90 cts. each; \$8 for 10.

Officinalis rosea. Very early-flowering pink. 75 cts. each; \$7 for 10.

Officinalis rubra. Very early-flowering red. \$1 each; \$9 for 10.

PAPAVER · Poppy

***Papaver nudicaule.** *Iceland Poppy.* Orange, white, and yellow flowers on slender stems. 12 to 18 in. June to August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

Hybrid Oriental Poppies

Papaver orientale

These plants are 3 for \$1.50, \$4 for 10.

Goliath. Enormous scarlet flowers with black centers. 3½ ft. May and June.

Mrs. Perry. Salmon-pink flowers of exquisite form and texture. 3 ft. May and June.

Oriflamme. Brilliant orange-scarlet. 3 ft. May and June.

Oriental King. Crimson-scarlet; very large. 3 ft. May and June.

Queen Alexandra. Clear bright pink and salmon. 3 ft. May and June.

Royal Scarlet. Glowing scarlet-red. 3½ ft. May and June.

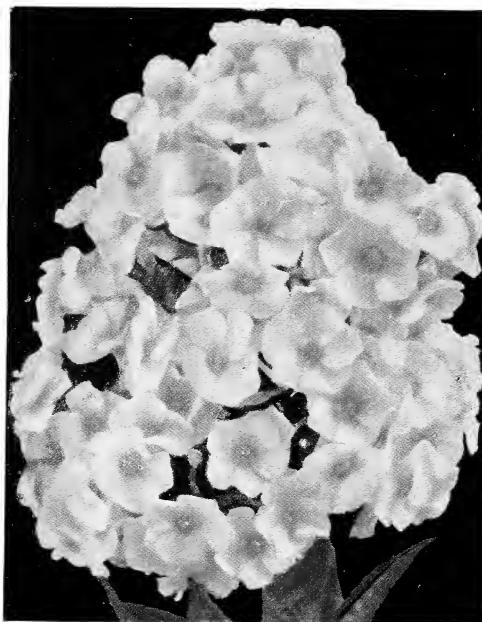
PHLOX

Phlox paniculata (decussata). The fine, tall, summer-blooming Phlox, so useful for massed decoration in the garden.

Annie Cook. Flesh-pink. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

B. Comte. Dark, purple-red. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

Blue Hill. The color almost true blue. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.



Hardy Phlox

Phlox, continued

Commander. Crimson-red with dark eye. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.
Coquelicot. Orange-scarlet. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.
Debs. Fiery crimson. \$2.25 for 3; \$7 for 10.
Elizabeth Campbell. Soft salmon. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.
Frau G. von Lassburg. Pure white. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
Frau Anton Buchner. Very large; snow-white. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
Mme. Meuret. Flame-color. 90c. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
Pantheon. Sparkling rose-pink. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
Peachblow. Delicate pink. 90c. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
R. P. Struthers. Salmon with crimson center. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
Rijnstroom. Brilliant rose-pink. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
Tapis Blanc. Clear white. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.
Thor. Dark salmon-scarlet. 90c. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
W. C. Egan. Lilac with dark eye. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

DWARF AND CREEPING PHLOX

***Phlox amoena.** *Amœna Phlox.* Bright pink flowers. 5 in. April and May. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
 ***P. ovata.** *Mountain Phlox.* Small clusters of light red flowers. 12 to 18 in. Early. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
 ***P. subulata.** *Moss Pink.* Low mats of dense foliage covered with a sheet of mauve-pink flowers. 4 in. May and June. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
 ***P. subulata alba.** A white-flowering variety of the above. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
 ***P. subulata lilacina.** Similar to above, with pure lilac flowers. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
 ***P. subulata, The Bride.** Charming white sort with a red eye. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.
 ***P. subulata, Vivid.** A similar variety with fiery crimson-pink flowers. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. *Balloon Flower.* Slender, erect plants with immense buds and saucer-like flowers of bright steel-blue. 2 to 4 ft. July and August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***PRIMULA acaulis (vulgaris).** *English Primrose.* Lemon-yellow flowers on slender stems above tufted rosettes of leaves. Fine for rock-gardens, borders, or for naturalizing. 6 to 8 in. May and June. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

PYRETHRUM. See *Chrysanthemum coccineum*.

***SALVIA azurea grandiflora.** *Great Azure Sage.* Long, slender, light blue spikes on a shrubby plant. 2 to 3 ft. August and September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***SEDUM acre.** *Gold Moss.* A mat-like, mossy plant with tiny leaves and yellow flowers. 4 in. May and June. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.
 ***S. album.** *White Stonecrop.* Tiny creeping rock-plants, with white flowers and pink stems. 4 to 6 in. June to August. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***S. kamtschaticum.** *Orange Stonecrop.* Splendid mossy rock-plants with flat heads of orange-yellow flowers. 6 to 9 in. July and August. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***S. maximum.** *Great Stonecrop.* A bushy border or rock-plant with pinkish red flowers. 1 to 2 ft. September and October. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***S. maximum hæmatodes (atropurpureum).** Brownish foliage and reddish flowers. Showy and effective. 1 to 2 ft. September and October. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***S. spectabile.** *Showy Stonecrop.* Erect, bushy plants with broad leaves and heads of soft pink flowers. Excellent for either rockery or border. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***S. stoloniferum.** *Running Stonecrop.* A valuable trailing rock-plant with flat leaves and bright pink flowers. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.



Iceland Poppies

***STATICE armeria laucheana.** Bright rose-colored, globular flowers on slender stems above a dense carpet of foliage. Fine for rockery and edging 3 to 6 in. April to June. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

***S. pseudoarmeria rosea (Armeria formosa rosea).** *False Thrift.* Brilliant pink flower-heads. Larger leaves. 12 to 15 in. 75 cts. for 3; \$2.20 for 10.

THALICTRUM aquilegifolium. *Columbine Meadowrue.* Heads of feathery cream-colored flowers. Foliage resembles columbines. A graceful border plant. 2 to 3 ft. May to July. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

T. dipterocarpum. *Yunnan Meadowrue.* A beautiful variety with violet-mauve flowers and yellow stamens. 4 ft. August and September. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.

***THYMUS serpyllum albus.** *White Mother of Thyme.* A very low, creeping plant for rockeries or stonework, with fragrant foliage and tiny white flowers. 6 in. July. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

***T. serpyllum coccineus.** *Crimson Thyme.* A similar form, rather lower, with crimson flowers. 4 to 6 in. July. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

T. serpyllum lanuginosus. *Woolly Thyme.* Downy foliage. Useful for edging or rockwork. 3 to 4 in. June to August. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.

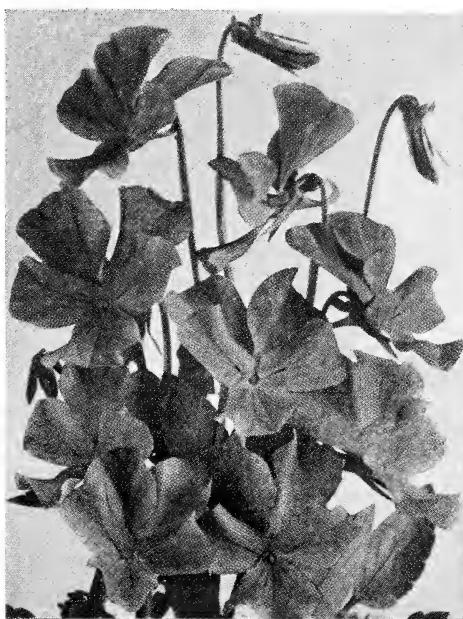
TROLLIUS asiaticus. *Siberian Globe Flower.* Large orange flowers on leafy stems. Very suitable for cutting. 1½ ft. May and June. \$1.50 for 3; \$4 for 10.

T. europaeus. *Common Globe Flower.* Large, lemon-yellow flowers. Buttercup form. 1 to 1½ ft. May to August. \$1.50 for 3; \$4 for 10.

***VERONICA incana.** *Woolly Speedwell.* Whitish leaves, woolly stems, and spikes of fine blue flowers. 1 ft. July and August. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

V. longifolia subsessilis. *Clump Speedwell.* A pretty bushy border plant with very many slender spikes of bright blue flowers. 2 ft. July to September. \$1.20 for 3; \$3.50 for 10.

***V. repens.** *Creeping Speedwell.* A fine carpeting plant with pale blue flowers. 3 to 4 in. May and June. \$1.05 for 3; \$2.70 for 10.



Viola cornuta, Jersey Gem

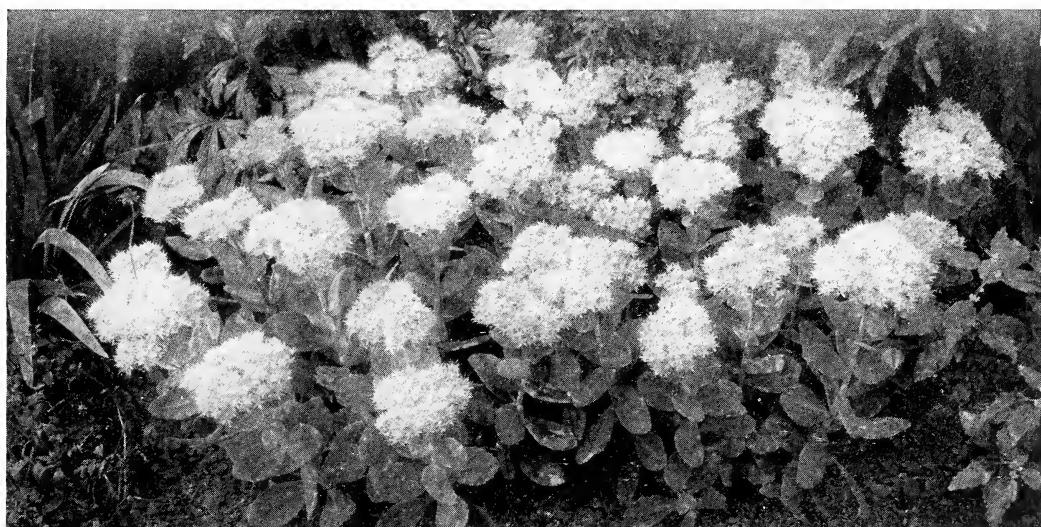
***Veronica spuria (amethystina).** *Bastard Speedwell.* Slender, leafy plant with thin spikes of dark bluish flowers. A most excellent rock-plant. 2 ft. May and June. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***VIOLA cornuta.** *Tufted Pansy.* Beautiful light blue flowers like very large violets. 8 in. April to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***V. cornuta alba.** (Type.) *White Tufted Pansy.* A snowy white form of the preceding. 8 in. April to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

***V. cornuta purpurea.** (Type.) *Purple Tufted Pansy.* A very dark purple form. 8 in. April to September. 90 cts. for 3; \$2.40 for 10.

V. cornuta, Jersey Gem. One of the prettiest Violas. Showy violet-blue flowers produced in great abundance over a long season. 8 in. \$1.05 for 3; \$3 for 10.



Sedum spectabile

The Mechanical Side of Planting

Except where specifically noted to the contrary, the plants mentioned in this book will succeed in ordinary garden soil. However, up to certain limits, the better the plants are fed, the better will they succeed. For fertilizer we recommend the use of horse, cow, or combined stable-manure. This should either be placed below and out of immediate reach of the roots, or on top of the soil after planting. The manure should not come in contact with the roots, and in no case should it be green or fresh—it must be well-rotted and cold. Otherwise your planting will be a failure. The soil should be well pulverized so as to thoroughly fill the spaces between the roots. Pulverization may be accomplished by spading the soil and breaking up all lumps.

Make sure that the soil does not have surface water standing upon it at any time of the year. Wet soil can be drained by means of ditches and tiles. Where this is impractical, raise the ground above the water-level by filling in with additional loam.

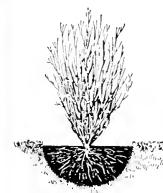
Except in extreme cases, it is unnecessary to remove the present soil and bring in new. This is laborious and expensive and should be avoided where possible. In extreme cases, where the soil is so gravelly that it will not hold moisture, or where it has been poisoned by chemicals or by illuminating gas, this process is, of course, necessary. Remove the soil to a depth of 18 to 24 inches. Put at the bottom a layer of rotting leaves, leaf-mould, or stable manure. Mix in some loam and tramp down hard so as to prevent air-spaces. The resulting layer will help keep moisture in the ground. Then fill in the rest of the bed or hole with a good grade of loam.

Plant-food can only be absorbed by plant roots when dissolved in water—if water is lacking, the presence of an abundance of fertilizer is no help. There can be no set rule for frequency of watering excepting to examine the soil a few inches from the surface. Water often enough so that the soil is always moist and cool—but not so as to keep the soil in a muddy condition, as this will rot the roots. Just a little thought and common sense is needed. In watering, do not sprinkle; put the hose on the ground near the base of the plant; then let the water run till the ground will hold no more. Then move to the next plant. One such watering in a time of drought is more effective than a dozen sprinklings.

Never spray the tops of plants during the heat and glare of the day. Reserve that operation for after-supper exercise. The drops of water act as a magnifying glass; they concentrate the rays from the sun so effectively as to cause the leaves to turn brown and die—commonly known as water-burning.

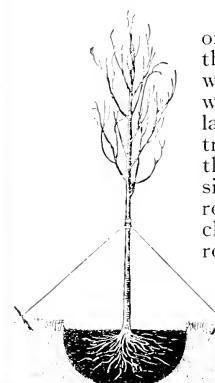
Upon receiving your plants from the nursery, make sure that the roots are moist. If from delay in transportation they appear dry and withered, set them to soak overnight in a tub of water—and immediately notify the nursery of that fact. Many sorts will pull through by this process of soaking. In such a case, a mere sprinkling will do no good—soak them.

Keep your plants out of the wind and sun and wet them as often as necessary to keep them moist. When you take them out to plant, keep the roots covered with wet burlap until the plant is actually set in the hole—then throw in the earth without delay. Don't dig the holes much in advance of planting or the soil-moisture will evaporate. Dig the hole rather larger than the spread and depth of the roots.



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS have spreading roots. Shake and spread them out well. Set plant a trifle deeper than they were planted in the nursery—the old surface-mark is easily seen on the stems. Fill hole nearly full, a shovelful at a time, treading it in firmly with the feet. Pour in water, as much as the soil will hold. After the water has soaked away, fill the rest of the hole and tread firmly.

EVERGREENS are shipped to you with a ball of earth protecting the roots. Set them in the hole, burlap and all. Then untie the burlap and remove it by cutting it away, except that which is directly under the ball of earth. Never leave all the burlap on unless it is of the very gauziest sort. Fill the hole and water as above—except that you should give the soil a second soaking before filling in the very top.



TREES should be set an inch or two deeper than they were in the nursery. Then proceed as with shrubs. If planted in windy spots, or if the trees are large and top-heavy, rope each tree to stakes driven solidly in the ground. Put burlap or some similar material between the rope and the bark to prevent chafing of the bark. Keep the ropes tightened. Remove ropes and burlap at the end of the next growing season.

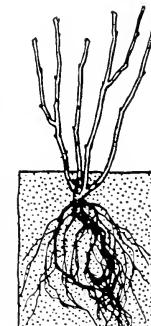
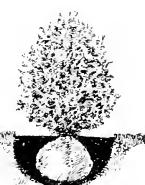
ROSES are surface feeders; do not bury them. Plant them so that the tops of the roots are an inch or two below the

surface of the ground. Roses like rich soil. Oftentimes, to make a rose-garden, heavy applications of manure are applied to the soil. This results in too much unbalanced nitrogen. It will make the roses grow, but the growth will be soft and watery; the plants are apt to be hurt and even killed during the following winter. Also, the plant is more susceptible to fungi and other diseases. To overcome this, add a commercial fertilizer, high in potash and phosphoric acid, and with little or no nitrogen. Not only will it improve the plants but also the flowers.



PERENNIALS should be planted so that the crown (the point at the top of the roots where the top-growth starts) is just level with the surface of the ground. Spread the roots slightly, work the earth among them, firm it, and water.

VINES have roots similar to Deciduous Shrubs, and should be planted in the same manner.



PRUNING

In the past there have been many superstitions as to the right time for pruning plants—certain times were beneficial, other times were harmful.

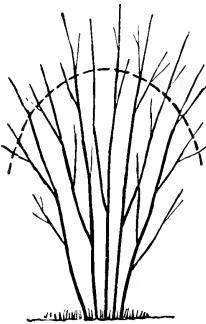
Exhaustive experiments over the last ten or more years have exploded those old notions. As far as the welfare of the plants is concerned, the time to prune is always "When the knife is sharp."

There are, however, certain other considerations to be taken into account—principally the appearance of the plants. Don't prune too long in advance of the next growing season. If you do, there will be a period of many months during which the plants will look harsh and less attractive than they would if pruned later.

In all sorts of trees and plants, always cut out all dead wood as soon as discovered.

The different types of plants are taken up in detail below:

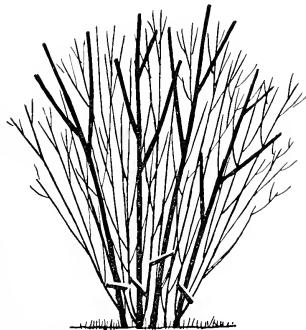
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS



Shrub pruned after planting—to smooth up the outline and start the shrub growing evenly.

Shrubs should be pruned after planting. Go over them lightly, cutting off from one-fourth to one-third of their height, doing this in such manner as to make a smooth outline to the planting as a whole graduating the line from a tall height in the rear rows to a low height in the front.

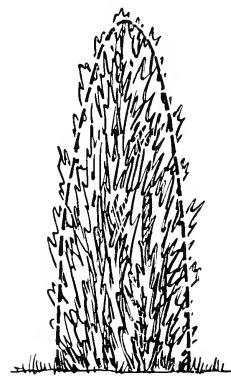
After shrubs have become established they sometimes become altogether too branched. In this case do not merely cut off the tops, but rather cut out some of the older branches, then cut off the tops of the remaining branches sufficiently to smooth the outline.



Well-established shrub. Some of the older stems have become too heavy. Cut out the heavy wood as indicated, leaving the younger stems standing, then trimming the tops of the younger branches to smooth the outline—if necessary.

After the shrubs are established, pruning should be done after the blooming period is over and before the next growth begins. Early-flowering sorts should be pruned immediately after the flowering period has ended. Summer-blooming varieties should be pruned during the latter part of the next winter, or the early part of the spring. In this way the most bloom can be obtained and the plants kept in good condition.

SMALL FINE-BRANCHED EVERGREENS



Evergreens in Foundation Plantings should be pruned once in every year or two. We recommend a light shearing every year rather than a heavy pruning at longer intervals.

For best results this should be done late in May, just after the new growth has started. By lightly shearing, as shown by the lines in the sketch, any unevenness in outline may be corrected, and the new growth, during the rest of the growing season, will cover up any harshness in appearance immediately following the shearing. For this work, Hedge Shears are best.

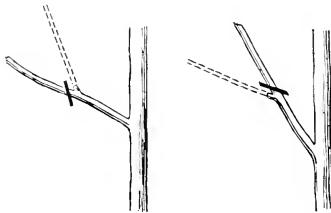
LARGE COARSE-BRANCHED EVERGREENS



This class of Evergreens seldom wants pruning, for they are usually planted in places where large size is wanted, also where natural, rather than formal effect is desired. However, occasionally a large Evergreen may develop more on one side than on another. In this case merely cut back the offending branches to whatever degree necessary to restore the symmetry.

It is seldom desirable to cut back the leader of the main trunk. When it is necessary to do so, this should be done with care, otherwise it will result in several leaders taking the place of the one removed. If, however, the leader is cut back while it is soft and watery, taking care to leave at least an inch or two, it will generally set a bud on the top of the stub and next year's leader will be single and straight. There is usually one week in the year when this should be done—about the middle of June. Don't do this by the calendar—do it according to the condition of the leader—when it is soft, green, and watery, not when stiff and woody.

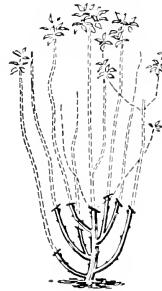
DECIDUOUS TREES



Occasionally it is desirable to develop the heads of Deciduous Trees into some particular style. In general, late winter or early spring is best, although midsummer is excellent.

To develop a tall, narrow head, prune just above a bud on the top side of the branch. To form a low, spreading head, prune just above a bud on the side or underneath the branch.

ROSES



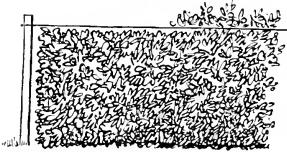
The problem in pruning roses is to get rid of old, weak, diseased and twiggy growth, leaving only clean, green stems of the previous year's growth. When the plant has been reduced to such new stems only, they may be shortened as much as judgment indicates, always bearing in mind that the

more wood left, the more flowers; and the more cut away, the fewer and finer the flowers will be.

Hybrid Tea, Tea, and Hybrid Perpetuals should be pruned in March and April. Hardy climbers should be pruned immediately after flowering, taking out the old stems which have bloomed, leaving only the new fresh shoots coming from the roots or near the ground.

Rugosas and such shrubby roses need only light pruning to keep them within bounds, with the occasional removal of old and weakened stems.

HEDGES



Hedge-trimming is the simplest of all types of pruning. To get a straight line, set stakes, and draw a string tightly between them. Follow the line. Practice is about the only essential; the knack is easily acquired. Prune hedges whenever the twigs grow beyond the usual trimming-line and give a ragged appearance. Forms of hedge-trimming are variable, square-cornered with flat tops, rounding tops, or even Gothic arch tops.

CULTIVATION

Do not let the soil around the plants remain packed down for any long period of time. Keep it stirred by hoeing to a depth of 3 to 4 inches; this will allow the air to get into the topsoil and stimulates beneficial soil bacteria to greater effort; also, rain will more easily soak into the ground if the earth is kept cultivated.

WINTER CARE

The Evergreens, Deciduous Shrubs and Trees, and Vines need no winter protection.

Where wintry blasts are severe, it is wise to protect Broad-Leaved Evergreens. The best method is to collect pine boughs from the woods, stick the stems solidly into the ground, and drop the boughs up and over the plants to be protected.

ROSES. Mound earth up for a height of 10 to 12 inches. Cover this with leaves, keeping them from blowing away by laying boughs or poles upon them.

PERENNIALS. Cover lightly with hay or straw.

What Our Customers Think of Us

A few voluntary expressions of commendation of our plants, service and business methods—selected at random from our files. We will gladly furnish names of the writers of these letters upon request.

From WORCESTER, MASS.

Just a line to advise you that the Blue Spruces which you furnished me a year or two ago are flourishing, and are this year of a beautiful blue color. They are most satisfactory.

From PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Plants arrived late Saturday afternoon in fine condition. They are splendid plants and were beautifully packed.

From AUDUBON, N. J.

Should there be any other stock which we need, we will give you the preference for your fair treatment.

From BOSTON, MASS.

The way you have treated the matter of our plants was greatly appreciated. From my standpoint, this is the way to make permanent customers, which I hope to be as long as you are in business.

From BOSTON, MASS.

My very pleasant dealings with the Framingham Nurseries, extending over several years, have convinced me that you have lived up to your conception of what is due the buyer, and the fact that most of my purchases in this line are made from you goes to prove that my treatment at your hands has been most satisfactory.

From TROY, N. Y.

The Thuja pyramidalis sent by you are very satisfactory—so much so that I would like ten more of the same size.

From PAINESVILLE, OHIO

The car of Spruce arrived and we wish to let you know they are the finest lot we have ever handled. We thank you for the careful way they were gotten out and packed, and assure you it is appreciated.

FERTILIZING

For general use, we advise stable manure where not too difficult to obtain. This provides not only the fertilizing chemicals but also humus (decayed vegetation). Humus improves the mechanical condition of the soil, stores water in the ground, and furnishes carbon—a very necessary but previously little understood element; carbon is the basis of the green coloring matter (chlorophyl) of the leaves, and since chlorophyl is the digestive fluid of plants, it is advisable to have plenty of humus in the soil.

In using stable manure, be sure that it is cold, not green. When in the latter condition, it is harmful to plants. Apply before planting by spreading a layer on the top of the ground, then spade it in, carefully chopping the manure into fine fragments. In spading, mix it thoroughly into the soil.

To top-dress with manure in the fall is good practice after the plants have been set. Leave until spring and then spade in.

When heavy applications of manure are made, it is advisable to add commercial fertilizers containing no nitrogen, but with high content of potash and phosphoric acid. This will give a better balance of fertilizing elements.

Where stable manure is not practicable, use a high-grade general-purpose commercial fertilizer. If humus is needed, provide it by working in prepared humus. It is odorless and entirely agreeable to handle. Humus and commercial fertilizers are obtainable at all seed-stores and at most hardware stores.

CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS

Insect Pests are divided into two classes: Leaf-eating sorts, such as caterpillars and beetles, and sucking insects, such as aphis, commonly called plant-lice. The methods of control are as follows:

LEAF-EATING INSECTS

These pests are controlled by "stomach poisons." The following is the most practical—arsenate of lead, one ounce to each gallon of water. Stir well. Spray thoroughly the leaves, both upper and under sides, as soon as the insect makes its appearance.

SUCKING INSECTS

These are found on the under sides of leaves. Their presence can usually be detected by a sickly appearance of the leaves and by a tendency of the edges of the leaves to curl downward. They are usually dry-weather pests and often can be controlled by deluging the under side of leaves with water from the garden hose. When this is not effective, use the following spray:

BLACK-LEAF 40—a nicotine preparation. Use 1 tablespoonful to each 2 gallons of water. First dissolve in the water a little non-caustic soap (such as Lux or Ivory Flakes). Then add the Black-Leaf 40, pouring it into the water in a very fine stream, stirring meanwhile. The soap enables the Black-Leaf 40 to mix well with the water. Spray extra thoroughly. Since this type of pest does not eat the surface of the leaf, it is necessary for the mixture to actually touch the insect. Waste no time spraying the upper sides of the leaves, as this pest is found only on the lower side.

The spray materials mentioned above, as well as small sprayers suitable for this work, can be obtained at your local hardware store.



A corner of a well-planted grounds, showing a broad lawn area, surrounded by a screen border planting of Deciduous Shrubs faced with Hardy Perennials. Specimen trees, both Deciduous and Evergreen, properly placed for good effect.

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Fill out Order and Send to

WYMAN'S

Framingham Nurseries

FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

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Ship on _____ by _____

Specify when wanted

by

We will ship the best way if left to us

— { *Parcel Post*
Express, Freight
Motor Truck

Name _____

Street and Number.

Town or City _____ *State* _____

Express or Freight Station

Enclosed is (check or money-order) for

TERMS: Cash with order, F.O.B. Framingham, except to persons who satisfy us as to their responsibility

We reserve the right to change shipping instructions from Parcel Post to Express when we consider it best (Over)

OUR LOCATION

Wyman's Framingham Nurseries are located in Framingham, Mass.—the Health Town—about halfway (21 miles) from Boston to Worcester, on the main line of the Boston and Albany Division of the New York Central Railroad; also on the New Haven Railroad. Good motor roads lead to Framingham from all directions. Visitors are cordially invited to inspect our nurseries on week-days. We are **POSITIVELY CLOSED TO BUSINESS ON SUNDAYS.**

The Planting Season

The Spring Planting Season begins as soon as the frost is out of the ground (from March 15 to April 1) and ends when the new leaf and twig growth becomes pronounced, about June 1 to 15.

The Fall Planting Season commences with evergreens in early August, perennials in early September, deciduous shrubs and trees in late September, and continues until the ground freezes, November 25 to December 10.

Owing to the shortness of the planting seasons, it is advisable to place your order as early as possible. Several years are necessary to grow a stock of plants; it often becomes entirely sold out in a matter of a few weeks or even days. Order early.

Shipping Directions

We are admirably situated for prompt shipping in all directions by rail. Good motor roads enable us to ship by motor truck within a radius of 100 miles or more, at a moderate charge, provided the order is large enough to make a truck-load.

Customers are requested to state explicitly the mode of conveyance by which they desire their orders forwarded. When no route or method is specified, we exercise our judgment.

When loss or injury occurs, by delay or mis-handling on the part of the carriers, immediately make a claim against the transportation company and notify us at once. In case the injury is serious, we will, if possible, rush a duplicate order to you, at no additional expense. We shall be glad to assume the prosecution of the claim with as little annoyance to you as possible. In order that we may be able to carry on this service to our customers, we ask you, to protect our interest by filing a formal complaint with the transportation company at your station.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee the stock herein listed to be—

1. Grown with the greatest skill and science that our years of experience have brought us.
2. True to name.
3. Alive at time of shipment.

If goods are not as represented on arrival, notify us immediately. Failure to do so voids this guarantee.

Any stock ordered from this list found untrue to name will be replaced cheerfully during the next planting season after its falsity becomes apparent.

Our responsibility ends when you receive the plants in good condition (except for untrueness to name). If you choose to neglect them, we cannot be held responsible. Plants are perishable, living organisms. Their success depends upon the care you give them. Treat them well.

Conditions of Sale

1. The articles herein listed will be furnished according to the following schedule:

1 to 4 plants of the same kind and size will be priced at the each rate, *Herbaceous Perennials excepted.*

5 to 25 plants of the same kind and size will be priced at the 10 rate.

25 or more plants of the same kind and size will be priced at the 100 rate, when a 100 rate is given.

From this schedule we will not vary because of the expense entailed in assembling an order made up of small lots of a kind.

2. Specimens personally selected by the purchaser or his representative (or specially selected by us at the request of the purchaser) will be priced according to their individual values.

3. The prices annexed are for the stock f.o.b. Framingham, Mass.

4. The prices in this catalogue cancel those in all previous catalogues.

Terms of Payment

Our terms are cash, except by special agreement. Unknown correspondents who wish to open an account will please give us the names of three parties with whom they have credit relations and allow us sufficient time to investigate same. We will ship C. O. D. when desired, with collection charges added to the bill, provided 20 per cent of the amount of the order accompanies the order as a guaranty.

Healthy Plants

We spend a great deal of time, money, and effort every year in the eradication of insect pests and plant diseases. In addition, representatives of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture each year carefully inspect our nurseries, eradicate any pests, and destroy any diseased plants they may find. Their Certificate of Inspection, which accompanies every shipment we make, is your assurance of receiving only healthy nursery stock.

4. Healthy and free from disease.
5. Dug properly.
6. Packed so as to reach destination in good condition.

WYMAN'S FRAMINGHAM NURSERIES

RICHARD M. WYMAN, Proprietor

WYMAN'S
Framingham Nurseries
FRAMINGHAM-MASSACHUSETTS